The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 6047 第六千零四十七號 光緒丁丑年三月初三日 HONGKONG, MONDAY, APRIL 16TH, 1877. 禮拜一 英四月十六號 香港 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

April 14, SALVADORA, Spanish steamer, 615, D. Hormaechea, Manila 11th April, General.—BRANDAO & Co.
April 14, ESMERALDA, British steamer, 395, Thebaud, Manila 11th April, General.—A. MACG. HEATON.
April 14, YESSO, British steamer, 559, J. E. Punchard, Foochow 11th April, Amoy 12th, and Swatow 13th, General.—D. LAPRAIK & Co.
April 14, DIAMOND CITY, Siamese bark, 261, H. A. Spreckelsen, Bangkok 3rd March, Rice.—CHINESE.
April 14, EVENING STAR, British bark, 371, Chas. Ashburn, Newcastle, N.S.W., 1st March, Coals.—ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
April 15, THINGVALLA, Danish str., 1,577, H. P. Molsen, Cardiff 28th Feb., and Singapore 8th April, Coals.—MEYER & Co.
April 15, WASHI, British steamer, 265, A. Hunter, Hoihow April 13th, General.—LANDSTEIN & Co.
April 15, VISCOUNT MACDUFF, British sch., 289, Wright, Whampoa 12th April.—BORNEO Co.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE,
APRIL 14TH.

Glenearn, British steamer, for Shanghai.
Esmeralda, British steamer, for Amoy.
Jeddah, British steamer, Swatow.
Chow Sye, Siamese ship, for Bangkok.
Ningpo, British steamer, for Shanghai.
Yangtsze, British steamer, for Canton.
City of Tokio, American steamer, for Yokohama and San Francisco.
Hailoong, British steamer, for Amoy, &c.
Namoa, British steamer, for East Coast.
Fleurs Castle, British steamer, for Shanghai.
Forward, British bark, for Portland, Oregon.
Garibaldi, American bark, for Portland.
Ocean, British steamer, for Hoihow.

Departures.

April 13, CARL, German brig, for Whampoa.
April 14, NORNA, British steamer, for Swatow.
April 14, ALDEN BESSE, American bark, for Portland.
April 14, BELLE OF OREGON, American bark, for San Francisco.
April 14, CITY OF TOKIO, American str., for Yokohama and San Francisco.
April 14, NINGPO, British str., for Shanghai.
April 14, GLENEARN, British steamer, for Shanghai.
April 15, HAILOONG, British str., for Coast Ports.
April 15, YANGTSZE, British str., for Canton.
April 15, JEDDAH, British str., for Swatow.
April 15, LOITERER, American schooner, for Swatow.
April 15, ESMERALDA, Brit. str., for Amoy.
April 15, GARIBALDI, American bark, for Portland, Oregon.
April 15, NAMOA, British steamer, for East Coast.
April 15, FLEURS CASTLE, British str., for Shanghai.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *Esmeralda*, str., from Manila:—
Mrs. Coats, Mrs. Thebaud, Messrs. R. D. Tucker, A. Rotschki, Chas. Klinck and R. Boll, and 150 Chinese.
Per *Salvadora*, str., from Manila:—
Messrs. M. de Ronderos, L. de Cuculla, and J. de Cuculla, and 161 Chinese.
Per *Yesso*, str., from East Coast:—
Captain and Mrs. Rennell and family, Messrs. Cass and Wardlaw, and 80 Chinese, deck.
Per *Washi*, str., from Hoihow:—
12 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *City of Tokio*, str., for Yokohama and San Francisco:—
For Yokohama.—Captain Barker and A. Rotsche, 1 Foreigner and 2 Chinese. For San Francisco.—Captain Lewey, Messrs. C. Murray and C. Klinck, 4 Foreigners, 3 Hindoos, and 1113 Chinese, in steerage. For Liverpool.—Mr. J. G. Cass.
Per *Ningpo*, str., for Shanghai:—
Mrs. Wise, Dr. Rogers, and Mr. Buschmann, and 370 Chinese.
Per *Jeddah*, str., for Swatow:—
10 Chinese.
Per *Glenearn*, str., for Shanghai:—
1 Cabin.
Per *Namoa*, str., for East Coast:—
3 Cabin and 240 Chinese.
Per *Esmeralda*, str., for Amoy:—
150 Chinese.

Reports.

The British steamship *Esmeralda* reports left Manila on 11th April, and had fine weather throughout.

The Siamese bark *Diamond City* reports left Bangkok on 3rd March, and had light East and N.E. winds and fine weather.

The Spanish steamship *Salvadora* reports left Manila on 11th April, and had light winds and fine weather.

The British bark *Washi* reports left Hoihow on 13th April, and had light variable winds and hazy weather throughout.

The British bark *Evening Star* reports left Newcastle, N.S.W., on 1st March, and had light winds and fine weather all the passage.

The Danish steamship *Thingvalla* reports left Cardiff on 28th February, and Singapore on 8th April, and had fine weather all the passage.

The British steamship *Yesso* reports left Foochow on 11th April, Amoy on the 12th, and Swatow on the 12th. From Foochow to Amoy cloudy weather and moderate monsoon. From Amoy to Swatow cloudy weather and light variable airs. From Swatow to Hongkong same weather. In Foochow, strs. *Benarty* and *Europe*. In Amoy, strs. *Montgomeryshire*, *Flintshire*, *Pearl*, *Hwai Yuen*, and H.M.S. *Hornet*. In Swatow, strs. *Foochow*, *Chinkiang*, *Columbian*, and Chinese gunboat *Chen-to*.

YOKOHAMA SHIPPING.

March— ARRIVALS.
27, Caspar, British bark, from Cardiff.
27, Oceanus, German 3-m. sch., from Takao.
28, Alaska, American str., from Hongkong.
28, A. Lloyds, Amr. bark, from S. Francisco.
28, H. Maru, Japanese str., from Shanghai.
28, Mary Jane, British str., from Kobe.
28, Laurel, British bark, from Sydney.
31, Punjaub, British bark, from London.
31, Menzaleh, French str., from Hongkong.

March— DEPARTURES.
26, Tartar, German brig, for San Francisco.
26, Banner, American sch., for Kurile Islands.
26, Nagoya Maru, Japan. str., for Shanghai.
27, Tibre, French steamer, for Hongkong.
27, Lottie, Russian sch., for North Pacific.
29, Roving Sailor, Amr. sch., for Hakodadi.
30, Alaska, American str., for San Francisco.
31, Forget-me-not, British bark, for Amoy.

Auction Sales To-day.

None.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.
WE have This Day ESTABLISHED a BRANCH of our FIRM at SHANGHAI, under the Management of Mr. ALFRED F. O. KRAUSS, who will SIGN for us by procuration.
CARLOWITZ & Co.
516 Canton-Hongkong, 1st April, 1877.

NOTICE.
THE WEST POINT FOUNDRY (LATE THE P. & O. FOUNDRY).
All business in connection with the above to be addressed to
A. JOHNSTON, Manager;
or, KWOK ACHEONG, Proprietor.
517 Hongkong, 3rd April, 1877.

NOTICE.
MR. LUDWIG PETER MICHELSEN is admitted a PARTNER in our FIRM from the 1st January, 1877.
H. A. PETERSEN & Co.
1m 510 Amoy, March 23rd, 1877.

NOTICE.
WE have This Day OPENED a BRANCH of our FIRM at SHANGHAI.
Mr. CARL KREBS has been ADMITTED a PARTNER from this date.
MELCHERS & Co.
2w 565 Hongkong, 12th April, 1877.

NOTICE.
THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of WONG UN SHUN in the Firm of SHUN SING, No. 8A, Praya West, CEASED on the 30th September, 1876.
CHUN WAN PO.
7d 566 Hongkong, 12th April, 1877.

NOTICE.
THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. W. H. BELL in the *Hongkong Daily Press*, and the Business connected therewith, CEASED on the 31st December last.
The Business will, in future, be conducted on my own account.
YORICK JONES MURROW, Proprietor,
by his Attorneys WM. PUSTAU & Co.
Daily Press Office, Hongkong, 5th April, 1877.

NOTICE.
MR. EDWARD BURNIE will conduct the Business of my Office, during my temporary absence from the Colony.
R. H. CAIRNS,
Surveyor to Local Offices and Lloyds, Register of Shipping.
2, Club Chambers, Hongkong, 19th March, 1877. [3m 430

NOTICE.
MR. DALTON SAYLE was admitted a PARTNER in our FIRM on the 31st July, 1876.
SAYLE & Co.
1m 422 Hongkong, 16th March, 1877.

NOTICE.
WE have authorized Mr. FRIEDRICH WILHELM HULSE to SIGN our FIRM per procuration.
DIRCKS & Co.
1m 482 Swatow, 26th March, 1877.

NOTICE.
MR. WM. O. HOWLAND is authorized to SIGN our FIRM'S NAME per procuration.
WILLIAMS & Co.
6m 1938 Swatow, December 1st, 1876.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
ON and after the 10th November, 1876, and until further notice, the Business of the above-named Dispensary will be carried on by the Undersigned.
WM. CRUICKSHANK, Manager.
tf 1367 Hongkong, 21st November, 1876.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL......5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND..........500,000 of Dollars.
Court of Directors:—
Chairman—H. HOPPIUS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.
E. R. Belilios, Esq. A. McIver, Esq.
W. H. Forbes, Esq. Wilhelm Reiners, Esq.
Hon. W. Keswick. Ed. Tobin, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—Thomas Jackson, Esq.
Manager.
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.
HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, 29th March, 1877.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).
NOTICE.
POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.
OLYPHANT & Co., *General Agents.*
tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20 °/。 on the premia.
NORTON & Co., *Agents.*
tf 8 Hongkong, January, 1876.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY, OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.
THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST A.D. 1720.
THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.
A discount of 20 °/。 allowed.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1363 Hongkong, 29th July, 1872.

To be Let.

TO LET.
THE THREE HOUSES known as FLETCHER'S BUILDINGS, adjoining the Premises of the Control Department. Each may be occupied as entire Dwellings or in Floors.
Also,
TEN SPACIOUS GODOWNS, connected with the above, fronting the Harbour and Queen's Road.
Apply to SHARP, TOLLER, AND JOHNSON.
19 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1877.

TO LET.
A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchai.
Apply to OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 453 Hongkong, 1st March, 1877.

TO LET.
HOUSES in SEYMOUR TERRACE and PEDDAR'S HILL.
No. 10, ALBANY ROAD, at present occupied by the Rev. R. H. KIDD.
"BISNEE VILLA," POKFOOLUM, Furnished.
Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 512 Hongkong, 16th March, 1877.

TO LET.
THE UPPER PORTION of Nos. 42 and 44, QUEEN'S ROAD.
The DWELLING HOUSE and OFFICES, No. 1, D'AGUILAR STREET, at present in the occupation of Messrs. DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.; possession from the 1st May next.
Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 1864 Hongkong, 13th April, 1877.

TO LET.
NO. 3, PECHILI TERRACE, ELGIN STREET, with immediate Possession.
Apply to LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 243 Hongkong, 8th February, 1877.

TO LET.
THE HOUSE, No. 3, WEST TERRACE; Gas and Water laid on.
Apply to T. ALGAR, 9, Hollywood Road.
528 Hongkong, 5th April, 1877.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE, AT MACAO.
THE HOUSE, with STABLE and GARDEN, facing the Sea, below the Government Barracks, San Francisco-road, lately in occupation of an English Gentleman. Rent moderate.
Apply to P. B. COLAH, 16, Lyndhurst Terrace.
468 Hongkong, 26th March, 1877.

TO LET.
THE HOUSE No. 3, HOLLYWOOD ROAD. Possession from 1st January, 1877.
Apply to E. R. BELILIOS.
tf 2059 Hongkong, 29th December, 1876.

TO LET, (With Immediate Possession),
A COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, known as PARSEE VILLA, situated at ROBINSON ROAD, with Out-houses, Flower and Vegetable Gardens attached, and Gas laid on.
Apply to D. NOWROJEE, Hongkong Hotel.
1m 463]

TO LET, *With Immediate Possession,*
HOUSES on Upper Mosque Terrace. All with Gas and Water laid on.
Also,
A First-class GODOWN at Wanchi of about 5,000 tons capacity.
Apply to T. G. LINSTEAD.
1464 Hongkong, 27th September, 1876.

NOTICE.
LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.
The BUSINESS of this COMPANY has This Day been TRANSFERRED to THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of 20, Old Broad Street, London.
By Order of the Proprietors, WILLIAM HUNT, Secretary.
137, Leadenhall Street, London, 1st January, 1877.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, ESTABLISHED 1836.
CAPITAL..........£1,000,000 Sterling.
RESERVE FUND.........£340,000 Sterling.
With reference to the foregoing advertisement, THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY has This Day taken over the Business of the LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT COMPANY, and has appointed Mr. A. McIVER as its AGENT at HONGKONG.
By Order of the Board of Directors, ROBERT J. LODGE, Manager.
20, Old Broad Street, London, 1st January, 1877.

THE Undersigned is prepared to ACCEPT RISKS and ISSUE POLICIES on behalf of the MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY by any First-class Steamer.
A. McIVER, Agent of the Marine Insurance Company of London.
238 Hongkong, 16th February, 1877.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $50,000 on First-class Risks.
A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20°/。) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.
T. G. LINSTEAD, *Agent, Sun Fire Office.*
1335 Hongkong, 4th October, 1876.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20°/。) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agent in Hongkong for the above-named Company, is prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of £10,000, at the usual rates, subject to an immediate discount of 20 °/。.
Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in premia for Life Insurance in China.
Life Policies effected during the year 1875 Share in the Bonus to be declared on 31st December for the quinquennial period then ending.
A. MACG. HEATON.
1465 Hongkong, 27th September, 1875.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.
Established 1809.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000
THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual rates, subject to a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 °/。).
GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1063 Hongkong, 7th July, 1870.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
ELEGANT AND SUBSTANTIAL, MOSTLY FRENCH AND ENGLISH-MADE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ENGRAVINGS, OIL PAINTINGS, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY, AND PLATED WARE, &c., &c., &c.
THE Undersigned has received instructions from ADAM SIENKIEWICZ, Esq., French Consul, to Sell by Public Auction, on
MONDAY,
the 23rd day of April, 1877, at 2 o'clock P.M., at his Residence, Robinson Road,—
The whole of his ELEGANT and SUBSTANTIAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising:—
THREE FRENCH-MADE PEARWOOD DRAWING-ROOM SUITES, covered with DAMASCUS and FRENCH SILKS.
FRENCH-MADE PEARWOOD MARBLE-TOP CHEFFONIER, TABLE, and CARD TABLE.
BLACKWOOD MARBLE-TOP CARVED TABLES.
OLD ITALIAN CARVED FRAMED LOOKING GLASSES.
GILT FRAMED PIER GLASSES, ENGRAVINGS, DRAWINGS, OIL PAINTINGS, MODERATOR LAMPS, STATUETTES.
PERSIAN CARPETS.
TURKISH TABLE COVERS.
PALESANDER WOOD WRITING TABLE, ENGLISH-MADE MAHOGANY TABLE, and DESK CHAIR.
FRENCH-MADE ROSEWOOD INLAID BOOKCASE, WORK TABLE, and SET of DRAWERS, LOUIS XVI.
FRENCH-MADE BEDROOM SUITE, covered with SILK, LOUIS XVI.
TEAKWOOD EXTENSION DINING TABLE, MAHOGANY SIDEBOARD, ARM CHAIRS, TEAK WHATNOTS, DINNER, DESSERT, and BREAKFAST SETS, GLASS and PLATED WARE, &c.
IRON BEDSTEADS and SPRING MATTRESSES.
PALESANDER WOOD WARDROBE, with PLATE GLASS DOOR, DOUBLE-WING LADY'S WARDROBE.
ENGLISH-MADE BEDROOM CHAIRS, DRESSING TABLE, WASHSTANDS.
WINES.
A LARGE SELECTION of FLOWERING PLANTS.
&c., &c., &c.
Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on and after SATURDAY, the 21st instant.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.
570 Hongkong, 12th April, 1877.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
HANDSOME ENGLISH AND VENETIAN-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OIL PAINTINGS, GLASSWARE, PLATED WARE, &c., &c., &c.
THE Undersigned has received instructions from F. PEIL, Esq., to Sell by Public Auction (previous to his departure for Shanghai), on
FRIDAY,
the 27th day of April, 1877, at 2 o'clock P.M., at his Residence, No. 1, Praya East,—
The whole of his HANDSOME ENGLISH and VENETIAN-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising:—
English-made SUITE of FURNITURE, covered with GREEN DAMASK.
VENETIAN INLAID BLACKWOOD TABLE and CHAIRS, BLACKWOOD CARVED SIDE TABLES, CARPET, HEARTHRUGS, REP WINDOW CURTAINS, &c., &c.
RICHLY CARVED OAK SIDEBOARD,
RICHLY CARVED OAK-FRAMED PIER GLASS and FLOWER STANDS, DINING TABLE, BUFFET, WHATNOTS, and DINNER TRAYS.
OIL PAINTINGS, OIL CLOTH, and CLOCKS.
DINNER and DESSERT SETS, GLASSWARE, PLATED WARE, &c., &c.
LIBRARY OAK BOOKCASE and DESKS, INLAID BLACKWOOD LADY'S DESK, TABLES, CHAIRS, EASY CHAIRS, and CHESS TABLE.
BRASS BEDSTEADS, ENGLISH-MADE MAHOGANY MARBLE-TOP DRESSING TABLE and WASHSTAND, WARDROBE, with PLATE GLASS DOOR, CHEVAL GLASS, &c.
GASALIERS, GAS BRACKETS, STAIR CARPET, with BRASS STAIR RODS, MARBLE-TOP TABLES, BRONZE STATUETTES, &c.
OFFICE FURNITURE, comprising:—DESKS, CHAIRS, PAPER PRESS, COPYING PRESS, FIREPROOF SAFE, &c., &c.
One HOUSE BOAT and One SKIFF.
After which, at the Godown,—
10 Tons ARTIFICIAL MANURE.
1 SAW MILL, by FORREST and BARR, Engineers, Glasgow.
Also,
1 TURNING LATH and various MACHINERY.
And
At the Yard of Messrs. INGLIS & Co.,—
One 12-H.P. TWIN SCREW ENGINE.
Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on and after THURSDAY, the 26th instant.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.
560 Hongkong, 11th April, 1877.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.
THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.
SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*
tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE RISKS.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.
A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.
FIRE RISKS.
Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.
A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20°/。) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.
RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*
1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

Intimations.

TENDERS for SAWING TIMBER will be received by the Undersigned until NOON TO-DAY, the 16th instant.
Further Particulars may be obtained on application.
JOHN BREMNER, Naval Storekeeper.
H.M. Naval Yard, Hongkong, 9th April, 1877. [7d 550

MAC EWEN, FRICKEL & Co have for Sale:—
BASS & Co.'s PALE ALE, Pints and Quarts.
GUINNESS'S STOUT, Pints and Quarts.
HENNESSY'S BRANDY, One, Two, and Three Stars, in Cases.
ROUYER, GUILLET & Co.'s BRANDY, in Cases.
SWAIN BOORD'S OLD TOM.
KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.
ROYAL GLENDEE WHISKY.
HUNT'S PORT WINE.
SACCONE SHERRY.
POMMERY & GRENO'S DRY CHAMPAGNE.
HEIDSIECK'S MONOPOLE CHAMPAGNE.
AMERICAN RUBBER GOODS:—
WHITE RUBBER SHEETING.
LADIES' ZEPHYR WATERPROOFS, weighing 14 Ounces.
GENTLEMEN'S WATERPROOF COATS and LEGGINGS.
GENTLEMEN'S HIP BOOTS.
CHAIR CUSHIONS, INFLATING.
HOSPITAL CUSHIONS, INFLATING.
SARATOGA TRUNKS, in GREAT VARIETY.
TRAVELLING BAGS.
CANE-BACK OAK CHAIRS.
OAK DINING CHAIRS.
AMERICAN SATIN GLOSS STARCH.
BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR.
SCOTCH OATMEAL.
PRIME MESS BEEF, in Tierces and Barrels.
PRIME MESS PORK, in Barrels.
14 Hongkong, 16th April, 1877.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET.
EIGHT GRANITE GODOWNS, Nos. 60, 61, 62, and 63, and A 60, 61, 62, and 63, registered in the Land Office as Nos. 124, 197, PRAYA EAST.
Apply to TANG LOK, On the right hand side of the Man-Mo Temple.
4w 518 Hongkong, 3rd April, 1877.

FOR SALE.
A MARINE ENGINE, of 20 HORSE-POWER NOMINAL, High and Low Pressure, with Extra Surface Condensers and Tubular Boiler, Consumption 2 Tons per 24 Hours.
The Engine is quite new; was manufactured by Messrs. MATTHEW, PAUL & Co., Dumbarton, and is now deposited in the Godown of the late Firm of RUSSELL and STURGIS, Manila.
Particulars may be obtained on application to MORRIS & RAY.
497 Hongkong, 31st March, 1877.

FOR SALE.
THE IRON SCREW STEAMER "ALBAY."
The above steamer was built in Glasgow in 1872, by Messrs. DOBBIE & Co., under special survey of Lloyds', and her machinery and boiler were made by Messrs. JAMES HOWDEN & Co. under special inspection. She was constructed to carry a large cargo on a light draft of water, and is well adapted for the Philippine, China, or Japan trade. She underwent general repairs in 1875, when new sails, rigging, and a complete outfit were supplied by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, and in March of the present year her engines and boiler were thoroughly overhauled.
DIMENSIONS.—Length between Perpendiculars, 170 feet, Beam 26 feet 3 inches; Depth of Hold from Ceiling to Main Deck, 9 feet 5 inches; Height from Main Deck to under side of Awning Deck, 7 feet 4½ inches.
GROSS TONNAGE.—550 Tons.
CLASS.—Built to Class 100A at Lloyds'.
RIG.—Brig Rigged.
CARGO CAPACITY.—About 9,000 piculs, or 625 tons Measurement (40 feet.)
DRAFT.—Light 9 feet; Loaded 12½ feet.
SPEED.—Eight Knots on consumption of 8½ to 9 tons of Coals per 24 Hours.
BUNKER CAPACITY.—75 tons Coals.
CABIN.—Under Awning Deck aft; saloon, pantry, and five state rooms, with accommodation for 12 first class passengers.
MACHINERY.
ENGINE.—A pair of Howden's Patent High and Low Pressure Engines of 90 Horse-power nominal; High Pressure Cylinder 25 inches, and Low Pressure Cylinder 45 inches in diameter; Stroke 30 inches.
PROPELLER.—Bessemer steel of 4 blades, with one spare set of blades.
WINCH.—One Steam Winch, with Donkey Boiler on deck.
BOILER.—One horizontal Tubular Boiler 11 feet diameter, with 3 Furnaces, tested for a working pressure of 60 pounds.
MORRIS & RAY.
498 Hongkong, 31st March, 1877.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.
Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.
Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.
The Daily Press Office.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.
THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.
MELCHERS & Co.
tf 674 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20°/。) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors, authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one First-class Risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on Adjoining Risks at Current Rates.
A Discount of 20°/。 allowed.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., *Agents.*
48 Hongkong, 8th January, 1875.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.
No charge for Policy fees.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary.*
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 965

Intimations.

SAYLE & CO.
BEG TO SOLICIT AN INSPECTION OF THEIR SUMMER STOCK:—
NEW DRESS MATERIALS, in GAUZE MIKADO SILKS.
LACE STRIPE JAPANESE SILKS.
PLAIN and STRIPED LUSTRES.
MOHAIR SICILIANS.
WHITE and COLOURED HAMBURG NETS.
FANCY COLOURED GRENADINES and GAUZES.
The BEST MAKE of BLACK GRENADINE, Guaranteed to wear well.
NEW GOODS, most suitable for WASHING COSTUMES and MORNING WRAPPERS.
PLAIN COLOURED ORGANDI MUSLINS.
FANCY STRIPED FRENCH PRINTED MUSLINS.
KANDA and YOSEMITE STRIPED CAMBRICS.
WHITE and COLOURED NIAGARA CAMBRICS.
WHITE BRILLIANTES and PIQUES.
DAMASSE CAMBRICS.
FRENCH PERCALES and CRETONNE CAMBRICS.
COLOURED DRESS LAWNS.
GALATEA STRIPES and LINEN MATS for Children's Wear.
WHITE and COLOURED BATISTE.
NEW DESIGNS in LINEN, CAMBRIC, and PIQUE COSTUMES.
EMBROIDERED HOLLAND, PRINTED CAMBRIC, WHITE BRILLIANTE, and MUSLIN MORNING WRAPPERS.
RICHLY EMBROIDERED SKIRTS.
LADIES' TRIMMED and UNTRIMMED HATS and BONNETS, just arrived from Paris.
BOYS' and GIRLS' STRAW HATS.
CHILDREN'S WHITE PIQUE WASHING HATS.
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S UNDER-CLOTHING and BABY LINEN.
INFANTS' ROBES, CLOAKS, HOODS, HATS, and BONNETS.
FEATHERS, FLOWERS, LACES.
SUNSHADES and UMBRELLAS.
WHITE and STRIPED SILK, THREAD, and COTTON HOSE.
CHILDREN'S THREAD and COTTON SOCKS.
INDIA and HORROCKS' LONG CLOTHS.
DRESSMAKING and MILLINERY, by FIRST-CLASS HANDS.
SAYLE AND CO., VICTORIA EXCHANGE, QUEEN'S ROAD AND STANLEY STREET, HONGKONG; AND AT SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the HONGKONG CLUB will be held at the CLUB HOUSE on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at HALF-PAST FOUR o'Clock in the Afternoon.
By Order, EDWARD BEART, Secretary.
569 Hongkong, 11th April, 1877.

NOTIFICATION.
NOTICE is hereby given, that an OFFICE of the FOREIGN INSPECTORATE of CUSTOMS has This Day been OPENED at the Port of Pakhoi.
E. McKEAN, Commissioner of Customs.
Custom House, Pakhoi, 2nd April, 1877. [6d 551

HARRIS, GOODWIN & CO., IRON and GENERAL MERCHANTS, LONDON and BIRMINGHAM. SAMPLE ROOMS, 16, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG, and 34, KEANGSE ROAD, SHANGHAI.

DENTAL NOTICE.
DR. STOUT intends visiting Japan shortly, and would be glad if those who wish to consult him professionally would make an appointment for an early date.
Hours for consultation 8 A.M. to 4 P.M.
No. 1, Alexandra Terrace, Hongkong, April 5th, 1877. [tf 529

NOTICE.
MR. J. PENATI, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, from the Royal Conservatorium of Milan, now residing in Hongkong, is prepared to give LESSONS on the PIANO and SINGING.
References can be had at, and Letters may be addressed care of, Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. [2024

ORIENTAL HOTEL, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG. STOOKHAUSEN AND ROSE, PROPRIETORS.
TIFFIN at ONE. DINNER at SEVEN.
Wines, Spirits, &c., of the Best Quality only.
English, French, and German Spoken.
BILLIARD ROOMS—BOWLING ALLEYS.

NOW ON SALE.
BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1876. Price Ten Dollars.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, February, 1877.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.
MELCHERS & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1780 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one FIRST-CLASS RISK, at Current Rates.
A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20°/。) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., *Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.*
339 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.
THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓°/。) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15°/。) only.
SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1028 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

Intimations.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.
THE Spanish Steamer "SALVADORA" will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 17th instant, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to BRANDAO & Co.
585 Hongkong, 16th April, 1877.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "MALACCA" will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the Steamship *Zambesi* with the next English Mail.
ADAM LIND, Superintendent.
583 Hongkong, 16th April, 1877.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "ZAMBESI" will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.
ADAM LIND, Superintendent.
584 Hongkong, 16th April, 1877.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE A1 American Bark "ROSETTA McNEIL," Brown, Master, will load here and will have immediate despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
586 Hongkong, 16th April, 1877.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.
The Steamer "POWAN" will CEASE, for a SHORT TIME, to run as a NIGHT BOAT to and from CANTON, on and after MONDAY, the 16th instant, in order to have her new Machinery fitted. Notice will be given when she is ready to be again placed on the line.
By Order, P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary.
553 Hongkong, 11th April, 1877.

NOTICE.
MR. HENRY L. DENNYS will act as SECRETARY, LIBRARIAN, and CURATOR of the CITY HALL from and after the 11th instant.
By Order of the Committee, N. B. DENNYS, Secretary.
2w 555 Hongkong, 10th April, 1877.

G. O. ROGERS, DENTAL SURGEON, No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD,
Begs to inform his Friends that he intends being ABSENT from Hongkong for Six or Eight Weeks, leaving early in April.
227 Hongkong, March 13th, 1877.

NOTICE
In re the Estate of the late HORATIO FORBES STUART, Deceased.
ALL CLAIMS against the above Estate must be sent in on or before MONDAY, the Sixteenth day of April, A.D., 1877, and All Persons INDEBTED to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to
PETER SMITH, One of the Executors.
408 Hongkong, 15th March, 1877.

QUICK DISPATCH.
THE British Steamship *State of Louisiana*, Johnston, Master, of 1,216 Tons Register, came to the Wharf of WILLIAMS & Co. on SATURDAY, 17th instant, with 18,000 packages of Merchandise, General Cargo, which was discharged into their Godowns in FOURTEEN (14) WORKING HOURS.
It is now ascertained beyond doubt, that large as well as small steamers can be dispatched at the Wharf with facility.
WM. O. HOWLAND, Manager.
1m 449 Swatow, March 19th, 1877.

EDUCATION.
ST. JOSEPH'S ENGLISH SCHOOL, HONGKONG,
Conducted by the BROTHERS of the CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS, under the Patronage of Right Rev. Dr. J. T. RAIMONDI, D.D., Bishop of Acantho and Vicar Apostolic of Hongkong.
The course of Studies comprises English, Mathematics, Portuguese, French, and Chinese. The distinctive feature of this School is the care given to Commercial Education.
Applications for admission should be addressed to the Director,
BROTHER HIDULPH, 9, Caine Road, Hongkong.
The Terms are:—
FIRST CLASS BOARDERS, per month...... $20.
SECOND CLASS BOARDERS, per month... $15.
Prospectus on Application.
3m 317 Hongkong, 26th February, 1877.

C. L. THEVENIN, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
AGENT for DE ST. MARCEAUX ET CIE'S CHAMPAGNES,
Dépôt for Vichy Waters,
ED. PINAUD ET CIE'S PERFUMERY,
N. ANTOINE ET FILS' INKS, &c., &c.
A Fresh Supply of FRENCH BOOTS received by each French Mail.
44, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

Notices to Consignees.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.
THE Steamship *Glenearn* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk by the Undersigned into their Godowns, whence and/or from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded to Shanghai unless notice to the contrary is given before 3 P.M. TO-DAY.
Goods remaining undelivered after the 19th instant will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.
575 Hongkong, 12th April, 1877.

TO CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL CARGO, EX O. S. S. CO.'S S.S. *ULYSSES*, FROM LIVERPOOL.
SHIPPING Orders must be obtained from the Undersigned not later than the 16th instant for shipment per steamer *ANCHISES*.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
5d 567 Hongkong, 11th April, 1877.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer *ULYSSES* are hereby notified that the cargo is being discharged into Craft, and landed at the Godowns of the Undersigned, in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 12th April, 1877.
Goods undelivered after the 18th April, 1877, will be subject to Rent.
Consignees will be required to sign an average bond before delivery of their cargo.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
7d 568 Hongkong, 11th April, 1877.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
CONSIGNEES per Steamship *City of Tokio* are hereby notified that all Cargo impeding delivery is being landed and stored in the Company's Godowns at Praya Central and West Point at their risk and expense.
RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
552 Hongkong, 10th April, 1877.

NOW READY FOR SALE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
FOR 1877.
(With which is incorporated "THE CHINA DIRECTORY.")

This Comprehensive Work, now in the FIFTEENTH YEAR of its existence, has been compiled from the BEST and MOST RELIABLE SOURCES, and no pains have been spared to render it COMPLETE in EVERY RESPECT.

It contains:—

THE DIRECTORY FOR HONGKONG.
THE DIRECTORY FOR CANTON.
THE DIRECTORY FOR WHAMPOA.
THE DIRECTORY FOR MACAO.
THE DIRECTORY FOR HOIHOW.
THE DIRECTORY FOR SWATOW.
THE DIRECTORY FOR AMOY.
THE DIRECTORY FOR FORMOSA.
THE DIRECTORY FOR FOOCHOW.
THE DIRECTORY FOR NINGPO.
THE DIRECTORY FOR SHANGHAI.
THE DIRECTORY FOR CHINKIANG.
THE DIRECTORY FOR KIUKIANG.
THE DIRECTORY FOR HANKOW.
THE DIRECTORY FOR CHEFOO.
THE DIRECTORY FOR TAKU.
THE DIRECTORY FOR TIENTSIN.
THE DIRECTORY FOR NEWCHWANG.
THE DIRECTORY FOR PEKING.
THE DIRECTORY FOR JAPAN.
THE DIRECTORY FOR PHILIPPINES.
THE DIRECTORY FOR SAIGON.
THE DIRECTORY FOR HAIPHONG.
THE DIRECTORY FOR HANOI.
THE DIRECTORY FOR SINGAPORE.
THE DIRECTORY FOR BANGKOK.

With brief descriptions of Hongkong, the Treaty Ports of China, Japan, and the Philippines.

It also includes a mass of useful information in addition to that usually found in works of the kind.

The larger Directory contains the different Treaties and Conventions made by China and Japan with foreign countries, together with various Acts, Ordinances, and Regulations relating to Commerce and Shipping.

It is further embellished with a Chromo-lithograph of a

PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG;
THE
FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI;

Chromo-lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE of SIGNALS in use at the PEAK;

Also of the various HOUSE FLAGS (Designed expressly for the Work);

and

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, &c.

The Chronicle and Directory is the only publication of its kind for China and Japan, and it will be found invaluable in all Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

It is published in two forms—Complete at $5; or, with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, where it is published, or to the following Agents:—

MACAO	Mr. L. A. de Graça.
SWATOW	Messrs. Campbell & Co.
AMOY	Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
FORMOSA	Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
FOOCHOW	Messrs. Hedge & Co.
NINGPO	Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, S'ghai.
SHANGHAI	Messrs. Hall & Holtz.
SHANGHAI	Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.
HANKOW and RIVER PORTS	Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.
CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG	Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.
TIENTSIN and PEKING	Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.
NAGASAKI	The C. and J. Trading Co.
HIOGO, OSAKA	The C. and J. Trading Co.
YOKOHAMA	Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.
YOKOHAMA	Mr. C. D. Moss, *Japan Gazette*.
MANILA	Messrs. J. de Loyzaga & Co.
SAIGON	Mr. J. H. Bloom, *Independant*.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Liddelow and Martin.
BANGKOK	Messrs. Malherbe, Jullien & Co.
LONDON	Mr. F. Algar, Clement's Lane.
LONDON	Mr. Geo. Street, 30, Cornhill.
LONDON	Messrs. Bates, Hendy & Co.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
By Appointment to His Excellency the GOVERNOR and his Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
PERFUMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN,
And
AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or

827 HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

DEATH.

On the 7th instant, at Manila, MARIA DEL SOCORRO DE OLEA, the beloved wife of Samuel J. Morris, aged 24 years.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 16TH, 1877.

It is satisfactory to find that the Report of the Colonial Surgeon for 1876 has not, like that for 1875, been held back from the public. His annual report on the health of the Colony is certainly one of the most important documents published in the *Government Gazette*, and ought not, save for some very grave cause, to be withheld. The community naturally wish to know something about the health and sanitation of Hongkong, and look for this report to enlighten them. It is probable that the Government thought that the report for last year shed too much light upon sanitary matters, and hence preferred to keep the Colony in blissful ignorance. The reports before us contains a mass of information, and though Dr. AYRES states that there has been a slight increase in the mortality among the European community as compared with the previous year, yet the health of the Colony has, on the whole, been good. In fact, he does not hesitate to say that "the sanitary state of the town of Victoria makes it a matter of wonder that the mortality is so small." It is to be hoped that sanitary improvements will be inaugurated which will have the effect of still further lowering the death-rate. The health of the Police and of the Military—more especially that of the latter—during the year exhibits a decided improvement. Last year only 563 patients were admitted to the military hospital and two deaths occurred, compared with 716 admitted and nine deaths in 1875. It is true, as Dr. AYRES remarks, that the Regiment is a fresh out, but this fact certainly does not account for the improvement altogether, since 1875 showed a decrease in sickness and mortality over 1874, and the 80th Regiment was stationed here in those years. The main cause of the decrease, may, therefore, fairly be ascribed to improved drainage, and it is to be hoped that the fact will not be lost sight of by the Civil Authorities.

Dr. AYRES makes only a very brief reference to the new Civil Hospital. He has had to touch on the subject so frequently that he was no doubt glad to dismiss it with the remark that he has "great satisfaction in thinking that the troubles as regards the building of the new Government Civil Hospital are likely to be brought to a speedy termination." The building at present in use has, it appears, worked better than might have been expected, considering its situation and its being ill adapted for the requirements of a hospital. The Lock Hospital is to be converted into a Civil Hospital, and it will be fitted up, we believe, with all the latest appliances for the aid and comfort of the inmates, under the superintendence of the Colonial Surgeon. The number of admissions into the Civil Hospital during 1876 was smaller than in the preceding year, as was that of the deaths. Dr. WHARRY attributes the latter fact to the dislike of the Chinese to stay in the Hospital, many of them being carried away by their friends when almost on the point of dissolution. There were seventeen admissions to the small-pox ward during the year and one death. It is satisfactory to learn that in the new hospital the small-pox wards will form a separated portion of it. Patients suffering from this disease should certainly be isolated, and, as far as possible, they were so in the existing buildings. But, of course, the accommodation will be on a much improved scale when the new hospital is completed, and it is to be hoped that the work of erection and alteration will be carried on without any unnecessary delay. The new Civil Hospital has been, like the Central School, talked about sufficiently, and the sooner it becomes an accomplished fact the better.

In referring to the Tung Wah Hospital Dr. AYRES confirms what has long been supposed, namely, that the chief good effected by this institution has consisted in the vaccination performed by it. During the past year more than seventeen hundred persons were vaccinated in it, and, considering that the operation is not compulsory, this is a large number. The fact reflects much credit on the prudence and far-sightedness of the Chinese, and shows that they recognise the value of vaccination as a means of warding off the small-pox. In other respects the Colonial Surgeon has little to urge in favour of this hospital, which he says may be looked upon rather as a last resort of the poor and destitute. The treatment pursued practically amounts to non-interference, the prescriptions are simples, and the mortality is very great. The latter circumstance is, however, owing in great part to the refusal of the natives to go into hospital until there is no other resource open to them. The Chinese seem to retain their objection to the use of the knife very obstinately, many of them preferring to die rather than suffer an operation, and Dr. AYRES sees no immediate way of overcoming their prejudices. In India native doctors are educated in European practice, but here, he says, that is out of the question as so few would be required and they would be useless in their native land. It is a great pity, however, that a few of the wealthier Chinese merchants cannot be induced to send some of their sons to Europe to study medical science. The richer classes of Chinese both in this Colony and in Canton are not so blind to the superiority of Western medical practitioners over the miserable charlatans of their own country, as is proved by the better class here calling in Dr. AYRES, and by several of the highest officials at Canton summoning Dr. CARROW to attend themselves and families. The lower classes will, in time, probably, gain more confidence in European doctors. Many of them even now are well aware that the native doctors are mere quacks, and possess neither the skill nor the drugs to cure them of their ailments. But prejudice and fear of the knife doubtless combine to keep many of them away, while they have no faith in the prescriptions of their own doctors.

The M. M. steamship *Sindh*, with the outward French mail, left Saigon yesterday at noon.

His Excellency the Administrator has been pleased to recognise provisionally Don Edward Tods as Vice-Consul for Spain at this port.

Mr. A. Falconer has been appointed provisionally and until further notice Assistant Superintendent of the Hongkong Fire Brigade.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that Mr. McEwen, Assistant Harbour Master, has been provisionally appointed to act until further notice as Deputy Superintendent of Police, vice Mr. Creagh, appointed Acting Superintendent.

The new flight of steps leading from the Queen's Road, opposite the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, to the path communicating with St John's Cathedral is now completed. Like the new wall at the foot of Castle Road, it is a very handsome piece of work, reflecting much credit upon its designers and those under whose supervision it has been carried out. But what, the ratepayers are asking, will be the cost of these ornamental works?

From a return in the *Gazette* of Saturday, it appears that the largest number of prisoners in the gaol on the last day of any week during 1876 was 563, on November 12th, and the smallest, 347, on February 20th. The largest number of Europeans confined in the gaol at any one time was 75, and the smallest 30. On January 2nd the European prisoners numbered 68, and on December 31st only 30. The largest number of female prisoners (Chinese or coloured) at one time was 38 and the smallest 10.

At the Peak the maximum temperature during the past week, as recorded in Saturday's *Gazette*, was 70.5, the minimum 60.0; at the Harbour-Master's Office, Praya West, the maximum was 79.0 and the minimum 64.0. Only 0.22 inch of rain fell during the week.

The last of the billiard performances of M. Carmé was given on Saturday, and the cup for which six competed was won by Mr. Placé, who scored nearly 100 to the professor's 400 up. It is somewhat surprising in a place like Hongkong, where the game is so much played, that some better performers could not have been found to meet M. Carmé, as most of those who opposed him simply made an exhibition of themselves, and not one got close to him even with the start of 500 out of 1,000. *Les extrêmes se touchent*. M. Carmé will proceed shortly to Shanghai, where probably he will meet with some stronger players.

The following account, duly certified, of the average amount of bank-notes in circulation in Hongkong, during the month ending 23th March, is published in Saturday's *Gazette* for general information:—

BANKS.	AVERAGE AMOUNT.
Oriental Bank Corporation	$269,580
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China	653,836
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	415,682
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	1,637,945
Total	$2,976,093

From the return of the revenue and expenditure of the colony for 1876 the following information is taken. The total revenue was $835,308.54, showing a nett decrease of $11,3 5.77 as compared with that of 1875. The receipts from land revenue amount to $186,413.40, showing a decrease of $11,083.06 on the previous year's; rents exclusive of lands, amount to $61,446.10, an increase of $3,799.31; payments for licences amount to $179,389.98, to which the opium monopoly contributes $133,000, $4,000 less than in the previous year, while the nett decrease on all licences amounts only to $3,510.02. Taxes amount to $284,354.94, showing a decrease of $2,277.69. Postage also shows a decrease of $2,631.49, the receipts from this source being $53,760.01. Fees of office amount to $72,161.81, showing an increase of $8,420.40, to which increase light dues contribute $4,959.28. The remaining receipts from various sources make up the total given above. The largest portion of this sum is of course absorbed by the salaries of the various officials, from the Governor downwards. $176,628.61 is set down for the police, being $2,796.56 less than in 1875. The expenditure on works and buildings, roads, streets, and bridges, amount to $190,954.57, an increase of $39,092.20 on that of 1875. The military contribution also shows an increase of $7,949.99, the amount of the contribution being $105,855.53 as against $97,905.54 for the previous year, which, of course, is caused by loss in exchange. The total expenditure amounts to $902,500.21, being an increase of $32,677.70 on that of 1875, and $17,191.67 more than the total revenue.

THE COLONIAL SURGEON'S REPORT.

The following Annual Report of the Colonial Surgeon, with returns annexed, for the year 1876, is published for general information in Saturday's *Gazette*:—

Government Civil Hospital, Hongkong,
8th April, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my Annual Report for the year 1876, together with the tables showing the workings of different establishments under my supervision.

POLICE.

The health of force has been considerably better than last year, there have been fewer admissions and deaths. The health of the Indian part of the force is much improved; there have been fewer admissions to hospital from this part of the force by 58, as compared with 1875, and only one death, as compared with the 5 in the past year. The recruits have been stronger men and better fitted for the climate of Hongkong. Tables I. and II. show the rate of sickness and mortality in the force and the months in which the greatest number of admissions to hospital took place, which as usual is during the summer months and caused by exposure to the rains while on duty. The principal diseases being remittent and intermittent fevers and their sequelæ, diarrhœa, dysentery &c., &c.

TROOPS.

Table III. gives the strength, sickness, and mortality among the troops stationed in Hongkong in 1876. In this case, there has been a very great decrease in both sickness, and mortality.

	ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL.	DEATHS.
1874	1,067	10
1875	716	9
1876	563	2

The sickness, as the above figures show, being little more than half what it was in 1874, and the deaths only a fifth.

The 28th Regiment only arrived in February, and therefore have been less than a year in the East, which may account for the improvement in part. But it will be seen that there was a great improvement in 1875 compared with 1874, and that was in the case of the 80th Regiment, which had been out two years. The main cause, I believe, is the improvement in the drainage, &c., of the barracks, and to this may be attributed the great improvement in the health of the Troops. I am happy to think that my reports of the sanitary state of the Colony quoted by the Commanding Officers of Engineers were the means of procuring the requisite alterations in the drainage of the barracks which was in very bad condition.

GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL.

I have great satisfaction in thinking that the troubles as regards the building of the new Government Civil Hospital are likely to be brought to a speedy termination. The present building occupied as the Government Civil Hospital, though a great improvement on the one destroyed by the Typhoon of 1874, has very serious defects, many of which I pointed out in my last Report, but on the whole it has worked more satisfactorily than might have been expected.

I forward with this Report, one made by the Superintendent on the working of this establishment.

Table IV. shows the causes of admission to Hospital, of the different cases, and the deaths. Table V. shows the rate of mortality among the different sections of the community admitted to Hospital; in all of which there is a considerable decrease, especially among the Chinese. The Superintendent in his Report remarks upon their dislike to stay in Hospital, and attributes the decrease of the mortality to many being carried away in a dying state by their friends, but this has also been the case in former years, and I am not aware of any increased dislike to staying in Hospital this year more than in former years.

Table VI. shows the number of admissions and deaths in the different months, and as usual the summer months are most sickly, and the mortality greatest. Table VII. shows the number of dead bodies brought to Hospital for examination. There is an increase of 18, as compared with 1875. The increase was among adults, the number of children's bodies being exactly the same.

All things considered, I think this institution has done very well; the admission are about the same, the deaths among all sections of the community greatly decreased.

	ADMISSIONS.	DEATHS.
1874	829	92
1875	1,010	66
1876	1,001	85

There were 17 admissions to the Small-pox wards during year and one death. Some of the cases were very severe, and in spite of all efforts to the contrary, left the patients badly scarred. The Small-pox wards are separated from the Government Civil Hospital, being situated near the old Civil Hospital, and to these I have attended myself as they are close to the Lock Hospital and do not take me any distance out of my way, as they would the Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital. When the new hospital is completed, these wards will form a separated portion of it, and come under the charge of the Superintendent.

One woman in labour was brought to Hospital. As a rule such cases would not be admitted to an ordinary hospital, but some cases which require operative interference are better in hospital than in the filthy, ill-ventilated rooms of their own houses; at any rate the risk of a fatal termination is no greater.

During the past year, great changes have been made in the staff of this hospital, and it remains to be seen how the new system will work; as far as it has gone it seems to act well, but time will be required to instruct the new Chinese nurses in their work and sharp supervision to see that it is properly done.

There has, in the last three years, been great trouble with the staff of this Establishment. I am in hopes the present plan will prove successful, and that we shall have no more troubles of the sort in future.

I was in charge of the Hospital in the month of October, during the Superintendent's absence on leave, and I think it works as well as can be expected; better than might have been, considering its defects.

TUNG WAH HOSPITAL.

In my Report for 1874, I said all that could be said for this Institution. As a matter of fact, the Chinese have a rooted objection to going into a Hospital at all, whether it is presided over by their own Native Doctors or by European Surgeons. It will be a work of time to overcome this prejudice. I am frequently called in by Chinese of the better class, and there is not much difficulty with them, if you explain carefully what you hope to be able to do and the chances of success, but if an operation is required and the chances of success are small, or the deformity resulting is great, they decline to submit to it. Their objections, in part the result of their religious belief, are not to be overcome by force or depriving them of their Native Doctors, charlatans though they may be in a European point of view. I have explained, in a special Report, the difficulties in the way of educating Native Doctors as is done in India, because the Government would require only a few and they would be useless in their native land. In India, where Dispensaries are established by Government all over the empire, native doctors educated in European ideas are a necessity. The prizes in the way of appointments offered to them are great and medicines are supplied gratis by the Government. Supposing Government Dispensaries were established here, there is only a limited demand, and the school set-up must close as soon as this demand is furnished, for the men thus educated would be useless in their own country, where they could not procure the drugs they were taught to use, or only at heavy cost. The objection among the Chinese to the use of the knife, is the same with many castes in India, and in no case would the Government permit offence to be given to the natives by a surgeon operating against their wishes. Even among Europeans it is customary to consult the wishes of the patients, or their friends, and if an Englishman preferred to die to being operated upon with a chance of recovery, I know of no law to prevent it. So however absurd the treatment of their natives doctors may seem, I cannot see anything to be gained by doing away with them. For the natives have not sufficient confidence to come to us, and such a proceeding, in the present state of affairs, would do more harm than good.

The Tung Wah Hospital is to be looked upon as a workhouse is at home; it is the last resort of the poor and destitute, at any rate there they get good food, fairly clean and good accommodation and even luxuries in a Chinese point of view, such as they can not get anywhere else. As to the treatment, it amounts to non-interference, the prescriptions for the most part are composed of simples, which might be eaten in any quantity. The mortality is very great, as I have shown before, because the Chinese refuse to go into Hospital till they are at the last extremity, and under such circumstances the best European treatment could do but little good. The mortality in this Hospital this year is less than last, being only 45 per cent, as compared with over 50 per cent, as is shown in Table Xa. The total number admitted in 1876 was 1,422, the deaths 640. Many thousand out-patients attend yearly, and are advised and prescribed for gratis, and given medicines when too poor to procure them. There were 1,746 vaccinations performed this year, and this is the one great good done by this Institution. It is curious that the Chinese are far sighted enough to see the benefit of this operation, which is not at all compulsory, just when many educated people in Europe are inclined to dispute it.

This year, 189 cases of Small-pox were received into this Hospital; of these 104 died and 13 remained in Hospital at the beginning of 1877. A great number of the deaths occurred in children under four years of age. The Small-pox epidemic has been unusually severe this season.

VICTORIA GAOL.

There has been apparently a greater amount of sickness in the gaol this year, but this is in no way connected with the gaol itself, or its regulations as regards work or diet.

The daily average number of prisoners is greater by 60 than last year, and this is the result of a greater number of vagabonds and destitutes brought down by the Canton steamers owing to cheap fares. Many of these people are sickly, diseased objects that had to be admitted into the gaol hospital as soon as they were sent in. The principal causes of sickness have been fever, diarrhœa, dysentery, foot sores, abscesses, and general debility. This year the commission on the gaol sent in its report, it remains to be seen how the new regulations now in force will work.

It appears to me a pity that a flogging act is not in force the same as in India. I think less harm is done to the prisoner by a good caning than by starvation for 7, 14, or 21 days, as the case may be, on rice and water, and punishment which in many cases it is impossible to carry out. I think a caning would be more effectual in preventing the return of prisoners to gaol, anyhow it would make a considerable reduction in their numbers if such an act applied to petty thefts, &c.

When I came here, I found the rule was to put opium smokers under special treatment on their entrance into the gaol, allowing them so much opium and decreasing the quantity every day, at the same time using stimulants and tonics in the shape of gin and quinine. I could see no necessity for this, and in very few cases have I allowed either opium or gin to be given.

As a matter of fact, opium smoking, as used by the majority, has very little permanent effect upon the system, it is as easily stopped as tobacco smoking and with as a little harm to the subject. A very great deal of nonsense has been written on the subject of its injurious effects. An opium smoker consumes but a small quantity of opium and the power of the drug is not exhausted by one smoking, as the ashes are reprepared over and over again. Opium, therefore, used in this way does but little harm; but it is a far different case with the opium eater, who is as rare in China as he is common in India. The effects of opium smoking and opium eating seem to have been confounded together in the minds of the English public. The opium smoker gives himself up to sensual indulgence, is lazy and incapable of work when he carries it to excess; in moderation it is no more harmful than tobacco, and stopping it causes as little inconvenience in most cases. Far different is it with the opium eater; to stop his allowance, when the habit is a confirmed one among Indians, is certain death. I have seen Indians deprived of their opium, apparently having only a few minutes to live, revive in an hour and go about their work after a full dose has been administered. These are the conclusions I have come to after considerable experience in India and here. There has been only one death in the Gaol this year, as compared with two in 1875.

LOCK HOSPITAL.

The admissions into hospital were a little more numerous this year, showing an increase of 34, as compared with 1875, but the type of disease is still decreasing in severity as is shown by the decrease in the length of time the patients are detained in hospital by reference to Table XI. A.

Table B shows the number of women brought under the provisions of the Ordinance, which has slightly increased, there being 241 women in 1875 and 272 in 1876, the number of examinations made increased by 788, there being 11,544 examinations in 1875, and 12,332 in 1876.

Table C and E show the extent of disease among the soldiers, police, and civilians brought to hospital. By these tables it will be seen there is a considerable decrease in the severer form of venereal disease, syphilis, and I am assured that the type of disease in those attacked is for the most part the least severe form of syphilis.

Among the military the number of cases of primary syphilis this year was 21, as compared with 26 in 1875.

The Navy returns 56 cases, as compared with 65 in 1875, but in both years the majority of the cases were contracted elsewhere than in Hongkong. The total number of cases admitted for all causes in the Naval Hospital was 147, of these there were 62 in which the disease was not contracted in Hongkong. In 1875, there were 177 cases and 82 were not contracted in Hongkong. Then it must be remembered that there were a very much greater number of sailors here this year than last, owing to the arrival of the Flying Squadron, and therefore the decrease of the disease is much greater than is made apparent by these figures, owing to the difference in the proportion of the number of men.

Among the police, there were only 2 sufferers from syphilis, as compared with 8 in 1875.

Admitted to the Government Civil Hospital were 16 cases, as compared with 22 in 1875.

So that among the small portion of the community is shown a considerable reduction of disease of an hereditary nature, and this class of cases has been steadily diminishing every year. The working of the Ordinance then, as far as they are concerned, must be looked upon as a most decided success.

The number of gonorrhœa cases remains pretty much the same, a little more one year a little less another, and but very few cases proportionate to the number of men.

The number of women taken into the Lock Hospital this year suffering from primary syphilis was 34, as compared with 46 in 1875, and the type of disease was of the mildest.

The health of the women in the Chinese brothels has been much better, and since my inspections and the regulations laid down in consequence for the prevention of overcrowding and for keeping the houses clean and in good order, that is to say, during the last two years, there has been no case of Typhoid fever in the brothels. These places, which were among the filthiest overcrowded houses in Hongkong, are now the cleanest, least crowded, and most orderly houses to be found in the Chinese quarter of the town.

HEALTH OF THE COLONY.

There has been a slight increase in the mortality among the European community, the percentage being 2.93 as compared with 2.34 in 1875. The accounts I have given of the Sanitary state of the town of Victoria makes it a matter of wonder that the mortality is so small, not that it should fluctuate in the way it does, increasing a little one year and decreasing the next.

The Metereological Table shows the greatest rainfall that has occurred during the last eight years, inches 103.35 having fallen. The maximum temperature was as great as any of the past eight years, except 1873, when it was 91 degrees as compared with 90 degree this year. The minimum temperature was 37 degrees, the lowest it has been in the past eight years, except in 1871, when it was 36 degree.

SANITATION.

Table XIII. shows the work done by the Inspectors of Nuisances, by which it will be seen that the number of summonses is much less than in 1875, but the amounts of fines collected is nearly double. The contractor for scavenging having been heavily fined for the negligent way in which his contract was carried out is the principal cause of the great increase in the amount of the fines.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

PH. B. C. AYRES,
Colonial Surgeon.

The Hon. H. E. Wodehouse,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Government Civil Hospital, Hongkong,
29th March, 1877.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the Report on the Civil Hospital for 1876, with the usual Tables of Statistics.

The Hospital work is still carried on in the old Hôtel d'Europe and the adjoining house. The many objections to a continuous occupation of these buildings for Hospital purposes was alluded to in last year's Report; and in the quarters especially, the defective nature of the accommodation has been markedly apparent. The Superintendent had to go on sick leave in the autumn, the Apothecary suffered more or less, and at the present time the Storekeeper is laid up with fever.

The patients, too, on the ground-floor of the adjoining house have been injuriously affected from the same cause: the fever proving much more intractable than is usual under ordinary circumstances.

Much thought and attention have been bestowed in attempting to obviate the evils arising from the defective condition of the place, but with indifferent success.

The mortality has indeed been lower during the year, but this is partly attributable to the fact that in a number of fatal cases of disease and injury, the patients have preferred to be carried home to die.

The total number of admissions during the year was 1,001; of these 10 were moribund from various causes, and died within 24 hours of their admission. Of the 991 treated in the hospital, police furnished 410, the remaining 581 being made up of seamen, private patients, destitutes, and prisoners brought in by the police.

The total admissions from the police were fewer by 26 than in 1875, a smaller number having come from the Indian part of the force, viz., 209 instead of 260 in 1875.

The causes of admission were principally affections of the respiratory organs, febrile attacks, and surgical injuries.

The Indians, who furnish more than half the total, are especially liable to bronchitic affections in the cold weather, and many of them having suffered from malarious fever in their native country are subject to recurrences of greater or less severity after their arrival in Hongkong.

Table IV. shows the varieties among the patients at large. Fevers, bronchial affections and diarrhœa figure prominently in the list.

The surgical operations are comparatively few in number; the Chinese, who might be expected to furnish a certain proportion, have a prejudice against the use of the knife, and when they become the subjects of severe injury, they choose rather to take their chance at home among their friends than submit to the amputation of a limb.

Several lives might be saved in the course of the year if this prejudice could be overcome, but little is to be hoped for in that direction, as long as countenance is given to the pretensions of the native charlatans.

The mortality shown in Tables IV. and V. was small: only 35 deaths occurring in the twelve months, and of these, 10 cases were brought in moribund, and 3 more died from the effects of privation. One cause of this low death rate has been already remarked upon.

Table VII. shows the number of dead bodies brought for examination during the year. The total is 110, instead of 92 in 1875.

The amount paid into the Treasury on account of paying patients was $4,744.95. This sum does not include the hospital stoppages for the police, nor the payments by the Board of Trade for the sick seamen: the latter amounting to $2,046.00.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
C. J. WHARRY, M.D.,
Superintendent.

Dr. PH. B. C. Ayres,
Colonial Surgeon.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

14th April.

BEFORE JAMES RUSSELL, ESQ.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING.

Two women named Chun A I and Li Aying were charged with kidnapping a girl.

Ng Atai, a married woman, said she lived in Wellington Street; she had a girl named Kwok Aloi, 16 years of age. On the 12th instant she told the prisoners to get a husband for the girl and gave the girl to them. They took her away and shortly afterwards they came back asking if the girl had returned. They were told she had not. Yesterday they could not get her and they all went to the station and reported the fact.

Inspector Cradock said the girl was found in the street at 9.30 p.m. on the 12th instant crying.

The case was dismissed.

REFUSAL TO PAY CHAIR HIRE.

Edward Jinkin, fireman on the U.S.S. *Ashuelot*, was brought up for drunkenness and refusal to pay chair hire. He was ordered to make amends 60 cents to the chair coolies.

ASSAULT.

Yeong Yow Choi, a coolie, was charged by a shopman with assaulting him with an iron bar in the course of a quarrel about the possession of some mat bags. The prisoner was sent to fourteen days' hard labour and ordered to find security in $20 to keep the peace for one month.

ASSAULTING THE POLICE.

Sow Ashun, a runner to a Chinese boarding house, was charged by P.C. Seier with assaulting him alongside of the steamship *Yesso*, and with trying to drag him overboard.

The prisoner, who said it was all an accident, was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

A YOUNG THIEF.

A boy named Lo Aching was charged by Wong Achun with robbing him of $2 on the Recreation Ground. The prisoner was sentenced to 14 days' hard labour and ordered to be whipped, receiving 12 strokes.

A QUACK.

Tung Afook, professing to be a doctor and having a stall in Jervois Street, was charged by a Chinaman named Wong Achu with obtaining money from him by false pretences.

The prosecutor said that, on passing the prisoner's stall, being weak in health, he was tempted by an elaborate advertisement the prisoner had displayed, to take his advice about being cured. The prisoner examined his finger nails and scraped them and said he was very delicate in health, and told him he would give him some medicine that would cure him. He then gave him a powder, for which he charged 15 cents, and told him that he had a cough which would probably lead to consumption and advised him to have other medicine for that also. He then gave him something which he called "cow-bezoar" and said that would cure him. This brought his account for medicine up to $1.05, which the prosecutor said he paid. A bystander told the prosecutor that what he had bought was all trash and was not cow-bezoar and he then told the prisoner to give him back his money. The prisoner said he had spent it, but promised he would give his clothes in payment. He went again to the prisoner, who professed to be still unable to pay him, and accompanied him to a pawn shop to pawn some clothes, but on the way a Chinese policeman having heard the facts arrested the prisoner.

Mak Ang, describing himself to be a doctor at Canton, said he had learned the uses of medicine in the Lo Fan Shan mountains. The stuff produced was not cow-bezoar, but was a mixture of vermilion and other trash. The powder was nothing more than fine flour, and the whole was not worth 20 cash.

Ho Chun Wah, a chemist at the Tung Wah Hospital, said it was difficult to find out the different compounds in powders.

The prisoner denied that he told the prosecutor that he was giving him cow-bezoar; he said he only told him that what he gave him would do him good. They were composed of cinnabar and an ingredient called Luk-yat-san, and were worth 20 cash.

The prisoner was sentenced to six months' hard labour and to be exposed in the stocks for two hours.

ATTEMPT OF CHINESE PRISONERS AT SAN QUENTIN TO DESTROY RIVAL CHINESE WITH PULVERIZED GLASS.

An attempt was made recently by Chinese prisoners at the State Prison to kill a number of the other prisoners of the same nationality by introducing powdered glass into their food. It appears that the Chinese prisoners in the new workshop had determined to celebrate the heathen new year in a becoming manner, and and for that purpose had prepared a lot of delicacies to tickle the Chinese palate. Among other things the warden donated a large hog. To the coolies employed in the laundry was delegated the task of cooking the rice, hog, etc. All the prisoners in the laundry belong to the Hop Wo Company, while the majority of the remainder owe allegiance to the Ning Yong and Sco Yup Companies. The rivalry among the adherents of the different companies extends even to the prisoners in the State Prison. It seems that the Chinese who had charge of the culinary arrangements appropriated a portion of the good things provided, and the outsiders, hearing of the fact, informed Captain McAllister, who forced them to return the stolen goodies. This so incensed the culinary squad that they conceived the idea of destroying their enemies by mixing powdered glass with the food. This was done by pulverizing two pounds of glass and mixing it with the rice which was cooking in a large kettle. One of the conspirators became frightened and communicated the plot to the officers, who took precautions against the doctored rice getting into the heathen digestive apparatus. Disappointed but not despairing at the failure of their scheme to slaughter their rivals, "the Hop Wos" quietly loaded up with knives, hatchets, and pieces of iron, intending to make a murderous assault upon the Ning Yongs as soon as all were locked up in the large cell which contains the Chinese prisoners, numbering in all 180. This scheme was also betrayed, and as soon as the prisoners were formed in line, preparatory to going to their cell, they were searched, and five hatchets, nine knives, and a score of pieces of iron pipe taken from them. Thirty-one of the prisoners were marched to the dungeon, locked up and put on a diet of bread and water, preparatory to the flogging which each will have to receive. The prison officials are apprehensive that unless more cell accommodation is provided for the Chinese prisoners a fatal encounter may take place between the rival factions.—*San Francisco Weekly Post.*

SULTAN HAMID AT MOSQUE.

The Sultan may not omit his Friday pilgrimage to mosque. He may, according to Article 4 of the new Constitution, be irresponsible; but if, like the old gentleman in the nursery legend, he refuses to say his prayers, he may like him also "be taken by the left leg and thrown downstairs." Thus, though in all probability Sultan Abdul Hamid would have liked to stay at home on Friday, he was obliged to go to the national church. Very early in the morning the Softas assembled in great numbers within the pale precincts of the sacred building. With them time was no object. They squatted on the steps, sat on the pavements, perched themselves in the windows, stood by the gates, and patiently waited the coming of the Sultan. Double rows of troops kept the way open to the door of the mosque. Not, as usually, far apart, lazily leaning on their rifles as though merely there for show, but shoulder to shoulder, with bayonets fixed ready for action if need be. There never was a crowd without women, and the one I now beheld formed no exception to the rule. In Madras, on the day when the Prince entered that surf-washed city, very special arrangements were made for the tawny ladies who came to see him. Packed close together on the ground, they were so arranged that at intervals of the road nothing but women was to be seen. Their husbands, like the simple-minded babies that they are, sat elsewhere, hands clasped, or arms round each other's necks, peering into the road from beneath their huge turbans with so self-satisfied a smile that no one could doubt for a moment that their chief delight consisted in having rid themselves of their better halves for one brief hour, and with them all the trouble and vexation which they must otherwise have endured. The Turks who came to see the Sultan had no such expedient; they stood in mud more than half a foot deep, and their dames were welcome to do the same. There they were huddled together, men, women, and children, none having the slightest chance of beholding more than the tassel of the Sultan's fez, yet all quite content to wait throughout the day if such patience were necessary. Yet let it not be supposed that no ladies of quality came too. Carriages by the score were wedged into that waiting mob, well-appointed broughams, pretty victorias, all full of Mohammedan damsels and dames, wearing the thinnest of yashmaks and the brightest of dresses, as curiously inquisitive as though they were of the pleasure-loving West. Presently a brass band took up its place close to the palace gates, and then a bugle gave the order for the troops to stand at attention while the Turkish national air was played. A minute later, and a stir at the distant palace gate told that his Majesty was coming. The band was playing with renewed vigour. The troops were saluting, and everybody was doing his and her best to witness the spectacle. The Mohammedan ladies in the carriages craned their necks out of the windows to see their poorer sisters in the deep mud strove to get a view of the Padishah by standing a-tip-toe. One ancient dame, without asking for permission of any sort, perched her little boy on my saddle-bow, and held him there; the crowd jostled and struggled to look; only the soldiers were still. All the officers of the Palace, most of the grand officers of State, aides-de-camp, colonels, generals, marshals, walked slowly past on the way to the mosque. And then, attired in the plainest possible fashion as an ordinary Turkish gentleman, mounted on a white Arab, and sitting upon a gold-embroidered saddle, with his feet in stirrups of gold, rode the Caliph of the Ottomans. I had not seen his Paynim Majesty before; at any rate, the previous views I had had of him were distant ones; and I was, therefore, the more careful now to note what manner of man he was. A thin, unhappy face, the dark whiskers, beard, and moustache of which only served to increase the deadly hue of the sallow cheeks which they encompassed, a meagre, somewhat round-shouldered body, a lank, lean, weakly frame—such were the characteristics of the Sovereign of the Ottomans. Abdul Hamid would have been—if appearances are to be trusted—much more at home in a comfortable carriage. I am bound to say that the impersonification of the Moslem religion neither grasped mane nor holster, and that he did his best to keep straight and safe in the saddle. Yet how sadly he failed as he essayed to guide that troublesome nag. It was the old story of the Constitution over again. A bad rider and a restless horse, a vacillating, timorous Sultan on the throne, and a determined, wilful people to be ruled. As one looked at that pale, nervous face it was easy to see why its owner failed as a ruler. It is said that Mahomoud, the Grand Vizier of Abdul Aziz, when once complaining of the obstinacy of his master, was asked why he did not dethrone him and place some one else in his stead. His reply was, "What good would that effect? Murad is a drunkard, and Hamid is a coward; of the rest I know nothing—the experiment is too dangerous!" There can, I think, be but little doubt that it is the very timid nature of Abdul Hamid which has prompted all blunders of the past few days. His Majesty's first object evidently was to reach the mosque without molestation and to say his prayers; that ceremony over, he had determined to run no more risk, and had actually arranged for a steam yacht to be drawn up close to the door, so that, prayers over, he could step on board and soon be far away on the Bosphorus. Thus the procession which followed in the Imperial wake was sufficiently *bizarre* to convey the impression that Abdul Hamid was about to retire from the cares of State altogether. There were three richly-caparisoned horses without riders, led by officers of state; then came a gentleman on whose back was a tremendous and richly-bound copy of the Koran. After him five or six others, each carrying boxes of different dimensions, one doubtless conveying pipes and tobacco, another the materials for coffee, the others, perchance, money. Behind these, again, were servants who bore such trifles as a fieldglass, a kind of camp stool, some tins, which looked very much as though they contained sweatmeats and various other things; then the eunuchs; and, finally, the band. As the Sultan passed each section of troops the bugle sounded the order to cheer, and the command was obeyed; but the people gave no sign—they were absolutely silent; and in this fashion Abdul Hamid, protected by bayonets on every hand, went, as a Constitutional Sovereign, to pray for his people. I do not know what occurred at the mosque, and it would scarcely be wise to trust the many reports which that evening spread far and wide; yet one story should be told. They say, who were near the Sultan, that at one moment, after a long prayer, he rose and said he had an inspiration from Heaven; that Mahmoud, the favourite of Abdul Aziz, must come back and be no longer in exile. It is to be hoped that this, too, was only a *canard*. One thing is certain—the intrigues at the palace know not cessation. The Sultan is, as has been said, a timid man. He would probably like to see an end of reform; to have Mahmoud Damat, his brother-in-law, in the Grand Vizieral office; and the Army in the hands of some eminently trustworthy favourite; leaving the rest, with the exception of the Finances, to take care of itself. As to the money, we may judge of what would become of that in such case if the following story, which is vouched for by those who are well informed, is to be believed: It is said that some little while ago Midhat discovered that £400,000 had been abstracted from the Treasury. His anger knew no bounds, and he at once demanded from the then Minister of Finance what had become of it. "I do not know," said the distressed functionary, "except that it was sent for, and I was obliged to give it up." Immediately Midhat went to the palace and had an audience of his Majesty. Too wily to blame his master directly, he simply reported that on looking over the accounts of the Empire he had discovered a deficiency of £400,000, and that for this amount the Finance Minister had no receipt to show. "Then let him be dismissed at once," said the Sultan, "and another appointed in his place." "But that will not do," responded Midhat; "we are now under a Constitutional *régime*; may I suggest to your Majesty that he shall be kept in office till the Parliament meets, and then made to answer from his place for the money which has gone?" His Majesty's reply was decisive: "No, no!" said he; "I would not have him in office another day. I order you to dismiss him at once, and to appoint a more honest man in his place. Go and see that this is done." And with that the audience ended. I believe the story is true; if so, it certainly needs no comment.—*Daily Telegraph* Correspondent.

THE SUEZ CANAL TRAFFIC.

The *Bulletin du Canal de Suez* publishes three tables showing the traffic through the Canal during the past three years, from which we learn that the numbers of ships that passed through the Canal in 1874 was 1,264; in 1875 the number was 1,494; but last year it was only 1,457. It will thus be seen that 1875 shows an increase of 230 vessels over 1874, whereas last year there was a decrease of thirty-seven compared with 1875. But the falling off was only in the number of ships. In the tonnage, which is the really important matter, there was an increase. It was, however, slight compared with the growth of traffic previously. Thus in 1874 the gross capacity of the vessels amounted to 2,423,672 tons, in 1876 to 2,940,708 tons, and last year to 3,072,107 tons. The growth of traffic in 1875 over 1874 was therefore 517,036 tons, but last year no more than 131,399 tons. Even this growth, however, is very encouraging, bearing in mind the state of trade last year. Not only was there a great depression in all commercial countries, but the extraordinary fall in the price of silver, which disturbed the European exchanges, and inflicted so much loss on the finances of India, also disarranged the trade with that country. And, lastly, all enterprise was paralyzed during the latter half of the year by the menacing attitude assumed by Russia. When, in spite of so many disadvantageous circumstances, the traffic increased during the year, it must be considered strong proof that the financial future of the Canal is not doubtful. Of ten different countries which used the Canal, England engrossed nearly four-fifths of the traffic—2,343,512 tons last year out of a total of 3,072,107 tons. The British tonnage in 1875 was 2,181,387, and 1,797,494 in 1874. The increase was therefore 385,893 tons in 1875, and only 162,135 tons last year. Absolutely the growth was less than half of that of two years ago. Relatively it was, of course, still less, for the smaller increase was on a larger total. Still the growth of British traffic was better sustained than that of most other countries. Next to Great Britain, France has the largest traffic through the Canal, but at an immense interval. Then the whole French tonnage last year was only 236,750 tons, against 226,443 in 1875, and 222,944 in 1874. The construction of the Canal has, therefore, not fulfilled the hopes of its promoters, as yet at least. Holland, with 146,675 tons, holds the third place; while Italy, with all its advantages in the Mediterranean, is but fourth with 82,024 tons. Austria-Hungary, whose seaboard is so restricted, follows close upon Italy with 74,236 tons. Spain is sixth, Germany seventh, and Russia eighth. Greece appears to have practically renounced the competition, since she sent not a single ship through the Canal during the past two years. But Sweden and Norway, though so distant, if taken together, would about equal Russia. Turning now to the receipts, we find that they amounted last year to 3,728,925f. (£1,329,157), against 30,109,674f. in 1875, and 25,738,971f. in 1874. The increase last year will be seen to be very trifling. But the increase in the transit dues was more considerable; it amounted to 1,088,696f., or £43,548. In addition to the transit dues, however, there are three chapters of receipts, styled "Service du domain," "Service des eaux," and "Service des travaux," proceeding from sales of land, sales of buildings, rent, "miscellaneous" sales of materials and water rent or rate. These various items were much less productive last year than the year before. Thus the sales of land brought in only 141,621f. against 433,982f. in 1875, and the sales of buildings only 21,564f. against 201,422f. Upon the whole, then, considering the state of trade during the year, and the various disturbing agencies that were in operation, the result of the working of the Canal must be considered satisfactory.

A writer in *Mayfair* says:—Mr. Hutchinson adds another to the list of gentlemen of the Press in the House of Commons. In addition to the editor and chief proprietor of the *Halifax Courier*, there are now Dr. Cameron, proprietor and editor of the *North British Daily Mail*; Mr. Joseph Cowen, proprietor of that "influential paper in the north of England" to which Mr. Gladstone alluded the other night; Professor Smyth, proprietor of the *Derry Sentinel*; Mr. P. A. Taylor, proprietor of the *Examiner*; Mr. Beresford Hope, founder and proprietor of the *Saturday Review*; Mr. John Morley, of the *Contemporary Review*; Mr. Walter, of the *Times*; and Mr. Ingram, of the *Illustrated London News*. Mr. A. M. Sullivan might last session have been included in the list as proprietor and editor of the *Nation*; but the hon. member, in disposing of his newspaper property, has absolutely severed himself from journalism, and does not even write an occasional paragraph for the *Nation*. There is an hon. member who once occupied another position in the House, a more elevated one I may say, inasmuch as it was an appointment in the Press Gallery, he being on the reporting staff of one of the London daily papers. Mr. Lowe is, or was, a famous journalist, and so is Mr. Leonard Courtney, the new member for Liskeard. I need not mention Mr. Gladstone, or include other names of hon. and right hon. members accustomed to write for the journals, to indicate the increasing measure of direct representation of the Press, which is one of the features of the Parliament that throned in power that well-known "gentleman of the Press," Mr. Disraeli.

LITERARY AND ART GOSSIP.

Parts of diary left by Mr. Shirley Brooks are to be published.

The Italian Scientific Association has awarded the Matteucci Prize, for the most valuable contribution to the progress of science, to Sir William Thomson.

The French Minister of Fine Arts has purchased the statue of George Sand by Clesinger, which the owner, M. Emile de Girardin, has consented to sell in order that it may be placed in the public saloon of the Théâtre Français.

The death at the age of thirty-five is announced of Mr. Edgar Evans, who succeeded the late Mr. H. B. N. Barnett as editor of the *Sunday Times*. Mr. Evans was the author of a novel, and of numerous magazine tales and sketches.

The Russian Synod has published a Russian version of the Bible, the result of twenty years' labour. The version is sold at three roubles each copy; but copies are being distributed by the British and Foreign Bible Society gratuitously.

Lord Houghton presided on the 24th February at the annual meeting of the Newspaper Press Fund, at which a report of a satisfactory character was presented. The anniversary festival is to take place on May 5, the Marquis of Hartington in the chair.

From *Truth* we learn that Edith Longfellow, the daughter of the poet, and Richard Dana, the grandson of another poet, are engaged to be married. The young lady is twenty-three, and is possessed of a private fortune. The young gentleman is three years her senior.

Dean Lacerda, of Lisbon Cathedral, is dead. He was a member of the Lisbon Academy, an eminent writer, and author of a Portuguese and English dictionary. The Portuguese Colonial Ministry selected him translate Livingstone's African travels into Portuguese.

Vice-Chancellor Malins recently heard an application on the part of Messrs. Strahan for an injunction to restrain Messrs. H. S. King & Co. from publishing the *Nineteenth Century*, or any other magazine in competition with the *Contemporary Review*. The application was refused.

A military journal has been for some time published in Teheran; and now a scientific journal, *Rūz námah i Ilmi*, has been commenced, and Teheran has now three newspapers—the official gazette, *Irán*, three times a month, at 10d. a number; the military weekly, at 2½d.; and the scientific, weekly at 2d.

All that was left of Washington's library has recently been disposed of by public auction at Philadelphia. Owing to the want of vigilance on the part of the custodians, these relics of the American patriot had dwindled down to 250 volumes, and some of these mutilated. The total amount realised was under a thousand dollars.

The Architectural Union of Berlin has just published an important and richly illustrated work, entitled "Berlin and its Buildings," which deals in a detailed manner with the history of architecture in Berlin, and of its recent development, concerning which German critics express the most contradictory opinions.

The *Athenæum* hears that the collected writings of Mr. John Sheehan, a friend and fellow-worker of Father Prout, will shortly be published. Mr. Sheehan is well known under the *sobriquet* of "The Irish Whisky Drinker," and to his pen were due some of the best of the "Bentley Ballads."

Messrs. Trübner & Co. announce an "English and Foreign Philosophical Library." Among the works either in the press or in active preparation are "The History of Materialism," by Professor F. A. Lange, translated by Ernest C. Thomas; and "Outlines of the History of Religion to the Supremacy of the Universal Religions," by Professor C. P. Tiele, translated from the Dutch.

A cottager living at Houghton, a village near Huntingdon, whilst digging in his garden, has found an earthen jar containing nearly 300 coins of the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Mary. They are in an excellent state of preservation. About a dozen are gold, and the rest silver. One gold coin is as large as a half-crown, and is of the reign of Edward VI.

Every lover of art will be glad to hear that, by a vote of the Town Council of Bristol—32 against 16—their previous resolution, that the tower of St. Werburgh's should be swept away, as well as the body of the church, was rescinded, and the tower is to remain. It is intended to adopt Sir Gilbert Scott's recommendation to drive a vaulted archway for foot passengers through the basement of the tower.

An energetic protest, in which all acquainted with the subject will heartily join, has been made by M. Nadaud against the useless destruction of the buildings, or rather the enormous shell of them, which represent the once magnificent Conseil d'Etat, on the Quai d'Orsay, Paris. It is, says the advocate of preservation and resuscitation, unfortunately impossible to recover the pictures of Delacroix, Delaroche, and Flandrin, but the noble architecture of Bonnard need not be sacrificed.

The Pope has been having his portrait taken, and two Englishmen—Messrs. John Tristram, of Manchester, and George Cooper, of Hull—have had a sitting from the Holy Father for a photographic portrait. The artists contemplate producing a large picture in which Pius IX. will be represented surrounded by his Cardinals and Monsignori. The execution of the work will be intrusted to Mr. Crozier Harrison, of London. Photographic copies will be made by the carbon process.

A memorandum by the Deputy-keeper of the Public Records, approved by the Master of the Rolls, has been issued, recommending the destruction of a large mass of legal and Government documents of no possible present or future use or interest, and which only severe to cumber the shelves of the Record Office. The committee of destruction is recommended to consist of a Chancery and a Common Law barrister, and an officer of the Public Record Department, with full discretionary powers.

The town of Bordeaux is (says the *Academy*) in a difficulty just now with regard to a fine statue of Louis XVI. which it possesses. This statue was executed and paid for by subscription under the Restoration, but, owing to swift political changes, has been hidden away until now, when there is an agitation on foot to set it up in one of the public places. This is scarcely deemed safe, however, and it is believed that the wiser counsel will prevail of simply giving it a place in the town museum, where is may be admired as a work of art without regard to its political signification.

One of the most celebrated private picture-galleries in Holland—that of M. Suermondt, manager of the Utrecht Mint—has just been sold by auction at Paris. Amongst the most remarkable subjects were the following:—"A Turkish Horse," by Diaz, was knocked down for £11,050; "The Flock," by Jacque, for £6,000; a well-known Meissonier, "The Reader," for £27,600; "The Water Trough," by Troyon, for £45,000—this picture was brought by Prince Narischkine—and "The River," by Hobbema, for £27,500. The net proceeds of the sale amounted to £191,180.

In the Consistorial Court of London, on the 27th February before Dr. Tristram, Chancellor of the diocese of London, Sir James M. Hogg and Mr. Payne, the churchwardens of St. Peter's, Eaton-square, applied for a faculty to sell a valuable painting, by W. Hilton, of "Our Lord Crowned with Thorns," presented by the British Institution, and which was formerly placed over the communion-table of the church, but now removed. Sir Francis Grant, of the Royal Academy, had offered £1,000 for the picture, which the parish was willing to accept, and to devote the interest of the same to ornament the church. Dr. Tristram granted the faculty.

From a synopsis given by the *Börsenblatt* the following figures are taken, and are a proof of the activity of the German publishing trade during 1876. The gross total of volumes published was 13,356, as compared with 12,516 for 1875—the *belles lettres*, 1,070; fine arts, 565; cyclopædias, collected works, &c., 347; theology, 1,146; jurisprudence, politics, and statistics, 1,329; medical works, 703; natural sciences, 848; philosophy, 178; school books, 1,621; books for children, 452; ancient classics, Oriental languages, &c., 500; modern languages and old German literature, 392; history, biography, &c., 687; geography and travels, 226; mathematics and astronomy, 192; military and veterinary works, 239; trade and commerce, 531; railway, mining, nautical, and professional works, 336; domestic economy and gardening, 340; woods and forests, 103; folk-books, 547; freemasonry, 24; maps and charts, 282; and miscellaneous, 472. A *brochure*, entitled the "Catholic Press in Europe in 1877," has just appeared in Würzburg, and gives the following particulars as to the number of Roman Catholic publications in the German Empire;—Hesse produces 11, with 75,500 subscribers; Baden 12, with 37,400; Würtemberg 11, with 42,700; Saxony 3, with 2,000; Bavaria 54, with more than 380,000; and Prussia 144, with at least 500,000 subscribers.

HIGH HEELS OF SILLY WOMEN.

The unnatural character impressed on the gait of women by the prevalent fashion of high and narrow heels to the boot is the expression of a perversion of the natural relation of the articulations and muscular action such as cannot but result in serious and permanent damage. The heel of the boots is not only high, but narrow and inclined forwards, so that the distance between the heel and the point of the foot is lessened, and the foot appears smaller than it really is. This, absurd as it is, appears to be their chief recommendation in the eyes of their wearers. The effect of the oblique position of the foot is, of course, to remove the weight of the body from its natural support—the prominence of the os calcis—and project it forwards on to the plantar arch. Hence one of the most frequent symptoms of which the wearers of these shoes complain is an acute pain in the sole of the foot, in front of and below the external malleolus. There is often considerable tenderness as well as pain, possibly in consequence of an inflammation of the calcaneo-cuboid articulation. The forced depression of the anterior part of the foot determines a painful displacement of the articular surfaces. The toes, instead of the heel, first touch the ground, and the walk is clumsy and heavy, instead of light and undulating. The toes become permanently flexed and pressed together, partly in consequence of the narrowness of the front of the boot, partly in consequence of the over-action of the flexors of the toes, due to the increased pressure on the toes, no doubt partly also to the habitual over-extension of the metatarso-phalangeal articulations, and to the irritation and contraction of the short flexor of the toes in the sole of the foot. Other muscles are also involved in the disturbance. Those of the calf are commonly in a state of painful contraction. In consequence of the height of the heel the body has a tendency forwards, and the soleus and gastrocnemius have to overact to correct this tendency. The peroneus longus is also affected in a very marked and uniform manner, and the pains persist longer in it than in the other muscles. These muscular pains were the symptom which first drew attention to the effect of the boots. Even the muscles of the thigh may suffer, and the rectus and adductors may be the seat of some contraction. In cases of nervous temperaments the pain and irritation have produced general nervous symptoms of hysterical character. The mode of carriage of the body is influenced by the position of the feet. The centre of gravity must be kept in the line of the base of support, and hence the pelvis is tilted forwards, and anteflexion of the uterus is easily produced, and is, according to Dr. Onimus, actually present in a considerable proportion of the wearers of the "*bottines Louis Quinze*," as they are termed, in consequence of their extensive adoption in the last century. Then, as now, the fashion emanated from Paris, and then, as now, at least one stringent protest was made against the form of shoe, and its consequence on the feet of the wearer were pointed out.—*Lancet*.

DREADFUL SUFFERINGS AT SEA.

The steamer *Gambia*, of the British and African Steam Navigation Company, arrived in the Mersey, has brought home a seaman named James M'Linden, the only survivor of the crew of the barque *Maria*, of Belfast. The particulars given by him of the sufferings of the crew are very horrible. The *Maria* left Dublin some months ago for Doboy, under command of Captain Grayson, and she left the latter place for England, timber laden, late in November last, with a crew of fourteen hands. When about seven days out heavy south-easterly gales were encountered, and the vessel was hove to for two days. After this there was a week's spell of fair weather, and then a severe south-westerly gale set in, and the ship was again hove to. The pumps had to be kept in constant use, and on the 7th December they became choked with the sand ballast they had on board. The vessel began to fill rapidly, and the sea was making clean breaches over her. After this four large logs of timber that were on deck were forced by the sea through the lee bulwarks, carrying stanchions and everything with them. The captain then gave orders for the masts to be cut away, but before this could be done the vessel heeled over on her beam ends and fell into the trough of the sea. The crew took refuge in the mizen rigging. In about two hours the mainmast went by the board, the ship righted, and the crew took shelter on the poop, on which, however, only four planks now remained. Here they stayed day after day. Her boats were washed away, and their only hope was in being seen by some passing vessel. What little food they had was soon exhausted, and they were unable to obtain any from the vessel, which was completely waterlogged. On the second day after the disaster a large vessel hove in sight, and the crew kept dipping their ensign to attract attention. She came very close to the *Maria*, so that her name could be seen. Captain Grayson hailed her, and asked for a boat to be sent off. In reply the officer on deck waved his hand, which was understood by the hapless sailors to mean that he would do so; but he held on his course, and took no further notice of them. M'Linden states that it was the intention of Captain Grayson, had he lived, to officially report the conduct of the master of the other vessel, as at the time the sea was not too rough to lower a boat, and if it had been he could have stayed by the ship for a few hours. An Italian barque came by them a few days afterwards, but it was then too rough to attempt to relieve them. On the ninth day after the ship was dismasted the cabin-boy died from exhaustion. Three days afterwards one of the sailors succumbed, and others quickly followed. On Christmas-day the mate died and the captain became deranged. He was lashed to the rigging for safety by M'Linden and the boatswain, who were now the only other survivors, and he died two days later. During this terrible time the poor fellows had no food, and subsisted entirely on the bodies of their companions. At the end of 33 days, when M'Linden and the boatswain were the only two left, the latter became insensible from exhaustion, but, fortunately, on the 6th January they were sighted by the American schooner, *F. E. M'Donal*, which took them off the wreck. The boatswain was still insensible, and died four hours after the rescue. M'Linden was in a most deplorable state, being covered with boils, and his body was so swollen that his clothes had to be cut off him. He was landed at Goree, and placed in the French hospital there.

Dr. Henniker being in conversation with the Earl of Chatham, his lordship asked him for a definition of wit. "Wit," replied the doctor, "is what a pension given by your lordship to your houmble servant would be—a good thing well applied."

Samuel Baldwin, a gentleman of Hampshire, in the year 1736, decreed by his will that after his decease his body should be thrown into the sea beyond the Needles. It was afterwards discovered that his purpose was to disappoint a young wife, who had frequently assured him that she would dance upon his grave.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

OPIUM.

SUNDAY, 15th April.

Since last notice, the rate for ordinary chests of Patna has remained at $577½, but for select chests of same $582½ have been obtained. For Benares the rate has been $547½.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand......... 3/11½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight. 3/11½
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight 4/0
Credits, at 6 months' sight 4/0½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight.............. 4/0½
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, sight........ 225¼
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, sight...... 225¼
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight........................ 72½
Private, 30 days' sight......... 73¼

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—26 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—$670 per share.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$2,200 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company—$210 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$540 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$147 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—35 per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—10 per cent. discount.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 8½ per share, ex dividend.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share, nominal.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$55 per share.

Chinese Imperial Loan—£103. Ex. 4s. 1½d.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED.
LONDON, *via* SUEZ CANAL	Antenor (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 16th inst.
Do.	Anglo Saxon	C. Harrington	Hongkong	Meyer & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Nyassa	Garriock	Hongkong	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Mystic Bell	Plumer	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO *via* Y'HAMA	Gaelic (str.)			O. & O. S. Co.	On 1st prox., at 3 P.M.
Do.	Rurik	Bergelund	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Rosetta McNeil	Brown	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE	Ocean (str.)	Jaques	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Quick despatch.
COOKTOWN, BRISBANE, &c.	Somerset (str.)		Singapore	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	On or about 30th inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, &c.	Japan (str.)	H. de Smidt	Hongkong	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
Do. Do.	Argyll (str.)	D. Scott	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Djemnah (str.)	Champenois		Messageries Maritimes	On 19th inst., at noon.
Do.	Cairnsmuir (str.)		Hongkong	Soey Shing	To-morrow afternoon.
SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &c.	Geelong (str.)	Fraser		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 21st inst., at noon.
MANILA, *via* AMOY	Salvadora (str.)		Hongkong	Brandão & Co.	To-morrow, at noon.
Do.	Nuevo Constante	Uriarte	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA	Tanais (str.)	Roynier		Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
Do.	Malacca (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Sindh (str.)	Lormier		Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
Do.	Anchises (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 18th inst.
Do.	Zambesi (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Feronia (str.)	H. Schultz		Wm. Pustau & Co.	Quick despatch.

SALES ON APRIL 14TH, AS REPORTED BY CHINESE.

White Sugar—200 bags, at $5.88, by Tuck Mee to travelling trader.

Potato Flour—50 bags, at $2.43, by Kwong Hop to travelling trader.

White Pepper—10 bags, at $16.00, by Yee Shun Tai to local trader.

Black Pepper—100 bags, at $7.80, by Yee Shun Tai to local trader.

Vermicelli—10 bags, at $9.70, by Kin Foong to travelling trader.

Red Dates—20 bags, at $5.55, by Kin Foong to travelling trader.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(FROM MESSRS. FALCONER & CO.'S REGISTER.)

April 14th.

Barometer—9 A.M.	30.122
Barometer—1 P.M.	30.074
Thermometer—9 A.M.	73
Thermometer—1 P.M.	73
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb)	71
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	73
Thermometer—Maximum	73
Thermometer—Minimum (over night)	68½

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

April 14th.

BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c.	HONGKONG. Previous day at 4 P.M.	HONGKONG. On date at 10 A.M.	AMOY. Previous day at 4 P.M.	AMOY. On date at 10 A.M.	SHANGHAI. Previous day at 4 P.M.	SHANGHAI. On date at 10 A.M.	NAGASAKI. Previous day at 4 P.M.	NAGASAKI. On date at 10 A.M.
Barometer	30.04	30.11	30.00	30.06	30.14	30.10	—	—
Ther'ter attached	71.0	72.0	—	—	60.0	50.0	—	—
Direction of Wind	SE	SE	S	calm	E	E	—	—
Force	3	3	5	—	2	0	—	—
Dry Thermometer	71.0	71.0	67.0	67.0	60.0	58.0	—	—
Wet Thermometer	67.0	69.0	68.0	66.0	57.0	57.0	—	—
Weather	bcm.	bcm.	oo.	b.	o.c.r.	o.	—	—
Hours' Rain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quantity fallen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

BAROMETER, level of the sea in inches, tens, and hundreds.

THERMOMETER, in Fahrenheit degrees and tens, kept in the open air in a shaded situation.

DIRECTION OF WIND, is registered every two points, N., N.N.E. N.E., &c.

FORCE OF WIND.—0 calm. 1 to 3 light breeze. 3 to 5 moderate. 5 to 7 fresh. 7 to 8 strong. 8 to 10 heavy. 10 to 12 violent.

STATE OF WEATHER.—*B.* Clear blue sky. *C.* Cloudy. *D.* Drizzly. *F.* Fog. *G.* Foggy. *H.* Hail. *L.* Lightning. *M.* Misty. *O.* Overcast. *P.* Passing showers. *Q.* Squally. *R.* Rainy. *S.* Snow. *T.* Thunder. *U.* Bad, threatening. *V.* Visibility. *W.* Storm. *Z.* Calm. The letters are repeated to indicate any increase over the mean average of their signification.

RAIN.—The hours of rain for the previous 24 hours (noon) are registered from 1 to 24, and the quantity of water fallen indicated in inches tens, and hundreds.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

ERNEST IRROY & Co.'s CELEBRATED DRY CHAMPAGNE, CARTE BLANCHE, in Quarts and Pints.

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1m 443 Hongkong, 21st March, 1877.

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s Celebrated Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.

Apply to SIEMSSEN & Co.

tf 941 Hongkong, 21st June, 1876.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CELEBRATED WINES.

We have secured some Excellent Wines and Cognac of the well known shippers, CUTLER, PALMER & Co., and invite comparison with any and all other brands.

We have to offer:

	Per 1 doz. quarts.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE	$15
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s HOCHHEIMER	$8.50
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHATEAU MOUTON	$12
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHATEAU LAROSE	$7
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s ST. JULIEN	$6
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CANTENAC	$5.50
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MEDOC	$4.50
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s HAUT SAUTERNE	$9
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY, fine full flavor, black seal	$10.25
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY, Vino Puro, blue seal	$9
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY, Manzanillo, red seal	$8.50
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY, Vino de Pasto, blue seal	$8.25
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s COGNAC 1 star	$6.25
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s COGNAC 2 star	$7.50
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s COGNAC 3 star	$9
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s COGNAC 4 star	$10.50

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WACHTER & Co.'s CELEBRATED CHAMPAGNE,

at $18 per Case of 1 doz. Quarts.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

1984 Hongkong, 13th December, 1876.

FOR SALE.

A VERTICAL BOILER, with ENGINE attached, 5 Horse-Power, Fitted with Governor, and complete in all its parts.

Apply to A. MILLAR & Co.

1708 Hongkong, 28th October, 1876.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown
} CANVAS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

KWONG HING CHEUNG & CO., COAL MERCHANTS,

Have always on hand for Sale every description of COAL at Moderate Prices.

Mr. AHYON has been appointed Manager, and all Orders addressed to him at 57, Praya, or to Mr. FAT JACK, at 30, Hing Lung Street, will receive immediate attention.

435 Hongkong, 19th March, 1877.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition; Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder; Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse.

ly 1145 July 20

For Sale.

EX LATE ARRIVALS, AND FOR SALE.

CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.
KIPPERED HERRINGS.
YARMOUTH BLOATERS.
DRIED HERRINGS.
KIPPERED SALMON.
FINDON HADDOCK.
DRIED SPRATS.
PORK, GAME, and VEAL & HAM PIES.
PHILIPPE and CANAUD'S PATES, Assorted.
PHILIPPE and CANAUD'S SARDINES.
PHILIPPE and CANAUD'S ASPARAGUS.
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.
OXFORD SAUSAGES.
CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES.
SAUSAGE MEAT.
JAMS, JELLIES, and MARMALADE.
TART FRUITS. PICKLES.
SAUCES, Assorted.
CALVES' FOOT JELLY.
HERBS and SPICES of all kinds.
SPANISH and FRENCH OLIVES.
MEATS and SOUPS, 1lb. and 2lb. Tins.
OX TONGUES, in JELLY, Pickled, Smoked, and Collared.
BERKELEY and NORTH WILTS CHEESE, in Tins, &c., &c.
CALIFORNIA PRODUCE.
TONGUES and SOUNDS, in Kits.
SALMON BELLIES, in Kits.
EXTRA FINE MACKEREL, in Kits.
CHICAGO COMPRESSED BEEF TONGUES. PICKLED TONGUES.
CUTTING'S PRESERVED TONGUES, in JELLY. EASTERN HAMS and BACON.
CALIFORNIA CHEESE.
O. K. BOURBON WHISKEY, VERY FINE.
SPICED OYSTERS.
LITTLE NECK CLAMS.
CAVIARE. SARDELLES.
SMOKED HERRINGS.
CUTTING'S DESSERT FRUITS.
OATMEAL, CRACKED WHEAT, BUCK-WHEAT, and HOMINY.
MESS BEEF and PORK in BARRELS.
WHITE BEANS, STEEL FIRING SCOOPS, &c., &c.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

978 Hongkong, 31st March, 1877.

FOR SALE.

AMERICAN HAMS, at 20 Cents per lb. DUTCH CHEESE and SOUR KROUT, in Jars. Small Kegs BEEF and PORK. SMOKED SALMON and SALT HERRINGS. CODFISH and DRIED APPLES. GOLD LEAF TOBACCO.

CHAMPAGNE, Pints, 2 Dozen Case, $10.
SPARKLING MOSELLE, per Dozen Case, $7. CLARET, per Dozen Case, $2.50.

J. F. SCHEFFER, 54, Praya Central.

1m 444 Hongkong, 21st March, 1877.

FOR SALE.

A TWO-MASTED LIGHTER, 61½ feet Length, 16½ feet Breadth, 6 feet Depth of Hold, about 50 Tons Carrying Capacity, with Two SAILS, TWO CHAINS, ONE ANCHOR, &c., &c.

And

A TWO-MASTED LIGHTER, of about 60 Tons Carrying Capacity, with ONE ANCHOR and ONE CHAIN.

Apply to J. M. ARMSTRONG.

369 Hongkong, 7th March, 1877.

FOR SALE.

CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE. "WEISSLACK."

$19..........per case of 2 dozen pints.
$18..........per case of 1 dozen quarts.

CHATEAU LEOVILLE POYFERRE, 1869. "VIN DES PRINCES."
$18..........per case of 1 dozen quarts.

PALMER MARGAUX.
$8..........per case of 1 dozen quarts.

CHATEAU BELAIR.
$7..........per case of 1 dozen quarts

LORMONT.
$5..........per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$6..........per case of 2 dozen pints.

SIEMSSEN & Co.

592 Hongkong, 1st May, 1876.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY.) SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA, F. PEIL, *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

NOW ON SALE.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY, WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully, with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

LONDON, TRÜBNER & Co., 60, PATERNOSTER ROW; HONGKONG, "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, WYNDHAM ST.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN,"

Captain H. de Smidt, will leave this for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 17th instant, at 3 P.M.

Despatches will close at 2.30 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.

543 Hongkong, 10th April, 1877.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"ARGYLL,"

D. Scott, Commander, will leave for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 17th inst., at 3 P.M.

Despatches will close at 2.30 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

554 Hongkong, 11th April, 1877.

FOR SAIGON.

THE Steamship

"CAIRNSMUIR"

will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, the 17th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SOEY SHING, Bonham Strand.

573 Hongkong, 12th April, 1877.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"ANTENOR"

will be despatched on or about the 16th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

546 Hongkong, 9th April, 1877.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI,

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO, and PORTS in JAPAN.

THE Company's Steamship

"ANCHISES"

will be despatched on or about the 18th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

582 Hongkong, 14th April, 1877.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE German Steamship

"FERONIA,"

Captain H. Schultz, shortly expected from Hamburg and Singapore, will receive immediate despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to WM. PUSTAU & Co., Agents.

579 Hongkong, 14th April, 1877.

FOR COOKTOWN, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, AND MELBOURNE.

THE Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Company's Steamer

"SOMERSET"

will be despatched as above from Singapore on or about the 30th instant.

For Freight, apply to the Undersigned, who are prepared to grant through Bills of Lading.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

577 Hongkong, 13th April, 1877.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship

"TANAIS,"

Commandant Reynier, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.

H. DU POUEY, Agent.

571 Hongkong, 12th April, 1877.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship

"SINDH,"

Commandant Lormier, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

H. DU POUEY, Agent.

572 Hongkong, 12th April, 1877.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

THE Steamship

"OCEAN,"

Captain Jaques, will LOAD TEA at FOOCHOW for the above Ports at the OPENING of the COMING SEASON.

For Freight, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

507 Hongkong, 2nd April, 1877.

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 Clipper Ship

"NYASSA,"

Garriock, Master, will have quick despatch as above. For Freight, apply to WM. PUSTAU & Co., Agents.

564 Hongkong, 11th April, 1877.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

THE Spanish Schooner

"NUEVO CONSTANTE,"

Uriarte, Master, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to REMEDIOS & Co.

531 Hongkong, 5th April, 1877.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Russian Bark

"RURIK,"

Bergelund, Master, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

533 Hongkong, 6th April, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American Ship

"MYSTIC BELL,"

Plumer, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

338 Hongkong, 12th March, 1877.

FOR LONDON.

THE British Ship

"ANGLO SAXON,"

C. Harrington, Master, will load here and have immediate despatch.

For Freight, apply to MEYER & Co.

tf 882 Hongkong, 10th March, 1877.

Vessels on the Berth.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMALIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;

ALSO,

BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON THURSDAY, the 19th April, 1877, at Noon, the Company's Steamship "*DJEMNAH*," Commandant CHAMPENOIS, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M. Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 18th April, 1877. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

H. DU POUEY, Agent.

Hongkong, 11th April 1877.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, MARSEILLES AND SOUTHAMPTON;

ALSO,

BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*GEELONG*," Captain FRASER, will leave this on SATURDAY, the 21st April, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to ADAM LIND, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1877.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S.S. *GAELIC* will be despatched for San Francisco, *via* Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 1st May, at 3 P.M., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. of the 30th instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, 3rd April, 1877.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the CAPTAIN, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS, will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crew of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

ANGLO SAXON, British ship, Harrington.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.
BUA PAU, Siamese ship, Möller.—Kien-tye-loong.
CHOW SYE, Siamese ship, Stehmeyer.—Siemssen & Co.
EVENING STAR, British bark, Ashburn.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
FOOCHOW, Siamese brig, Hochbrenter.—Chinese.
HAVILAH, British bark, Garthy.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
HUMBOLDT, German bark, Stoll.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
KEUNG THEP, Siamese bark, Dubressen.—Siemssen & Co.
LEUCADIA, British ship, Mearns.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
MARQUIS OF ARGYLE, British bark, McKeon.—Rozario & Co.
NORSEMANN, Siamese ship, Tarek.—Tuck Mee & Co.
PERNAMBUCO, British steamer, Hyde.—Siemssen & Co.
RURIK, Russian bark, Bergelund.—Order.
THINGVALLA, Danish steamer, Molsen.—Meyer & Co.
THOMAS LORD, American ship, Hall.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
UZZIAH, British 3-m. schooner, Harnden.—Wieler & Co.
WASHI, British steamer, Hunter.—Landstein & Co.
YOUNG SIAM, Siamese ship, Benedictsen.—Kin Tye Loong.

NOTICE.

GEO. SMITH AND COMPANY, WINE, SPIRIT, & BEER MERCHANTS, SHANGHAI.

We have appointed Messrs. NORTON & Co., DUDDELL STREET, QUEEN'S ROAD, our AGENTS in HONGKONG, from whom Supplies of our Wines, &c., may be obtained.

Price Lists on application.

GEO. SMITH & Co.

Agents at
AMOY..........ARTHUR CORNER, Esq.
FOOCHOW......Messrs. NEWMAN & Co.
CANTON.........Messrs. GEPP & Co.
YOKOHAMA ...ALEX. W. GLENNIE, Esq.

3m 359 Shanghai, 21st February, 1877.

COMPASS DEVIATION IN IRON SHIPS, DESCRIBED PRACTICALLY.

By R. M. TALBOT,

Just published, and favourably noticed by the local Press in Hongkong and Shanghai.

PRICE TWO DOLLARS.

SOLD BY

Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Messrs. McEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
Messrs. GEORGE FALCONER & Co.
Messrs. BROADBEAR, ANTHONY & Co.
Messrs. LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

1910 Hongkong, 30th November, 1876.

T. ALGAR, HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT, RENTS COLLECTED.

BROWN JONES & Co., UNDERTAKERS, MOURNING STATIONERY, &c., MONUMENTS ERECTED.

201 9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

YEE SUNG & Co., COAL MERCHANTS,

Have always on hand LARGE STOCKS of every description of COAL.

Address, care of HOO-TY-LOONG & Co., No. 43, Praya, Hongkong.

648 Hongkong, 9th May, 1876.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

THE CHUNG NGOI SAN PO (Chinese *Daily Press*), PUBLISHED DAILY,

Is the best medium for Advertising among the Native Community.

It has been established upwards of TWENTY YEARS, and enjoys the largest *bona fide* circulation of any Chinese paper in the South of China. It is carefully edited by an experienced Chinese Scholar, and contains FULL and RELIABLE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Terms for Advertising can be obtained at the Office, Wyndham Street, Hongkong; or, from the different Agents.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1877.

Post-Office Notifications.

A mail will close

For Amoy and Manila.—Per *Salvadora*, to-morrow, the 17th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta.—Per *Japan* and *Argyll*, to-morrow, the 17th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

For Saigon.—Per *Cairnsmuir*, to-morrow, the 17th instant, at 5 P.M.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet *DJEMNAH* will be despatched from Hongkong on THURSDAY, the 19th April, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, *via* Marseilles; to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Aden, Seychelles, Réunion, Mauritius, Suez, and Alexandria. This is the best opportunity for forwarding Correspondence to E. Africa, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension.

Letters may also be forwarded to India by this Packet.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

WEDNESDAY, 18th instant,
5 P.M., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the NIGHT BOX, which remains open all night.

THURSDAY, 19th instant,
7 A.M., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.
10 A.M., Registry of Letters ceases.
11 A.M., Post Office closes except for Late Letters.
11.10 A.M., Letters (but Letters only) except those to and through Australia, may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage, until
11.30 A.M., when the Post Office CLOSES entirely.

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.

The English Contract Packet *GEELONG* will be despatched with the Mails for Europe, &c., on SATURDAY, the 21st instant.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

FRIDAY, 20th instant,
5 P.M., Money Order Office closes.
6 P.M., Post Office closes except the NIGHT BOX, which remains open all night.

SATURDAY, 21st instant,
7 A.M., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.
10 A.M., Post Office closes except for Late Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.
10.15 A.M., *Letters* may be posted on payment of a LATE FEE of 18 cents extra Postage, till
11 A.M., when the Post Office CLOSES entirely.
11.30 A.M., Letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom *via Brindisi*, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage, till
11.50 A.M., when the Mail is finally closed.

MAILS BY THE TORRES STRAITS PACKET.

The Contract Packet *GEELONG* will be despatched from Hongkong on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, with Mails for Singapore, Somerset, Cooktown, Cleveland Bay, Bowen, Keppel Bay, Brisbane, Sydney, Tasmania, New Zealand, and Melbourne.

Correspondence cannot be registered after 10 A.M.

The Mails will be closed at 10 A.M. Late letters 10.15 to 11 A.M.

Correspondence for New Zealand must be specially directed *via* Torres Straits, or it will be sent *via* Galle.

Correspondence for Southern Australia can be sent by this route if desired, but as a general rule it is better to send it *via* Galle.

MAILS EXCHANGED WITH MANILA AND SAIGON.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX. of the Postal Treaty of Berne provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than" the recognised rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony.

The above does not apply in any way to loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong, and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

ALFRED LISTER, Postmaster-General.

General Post Office, Hongkong, 26th March, 1877.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden, is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

REGISTRATION TO BANGKOK.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

COMMUNICATION WITH BATAVIA.

The Netherlands India Packets leave Singapore fortnightly, and are fitted to the arrival of the outward P. & O. Mail from Europe.

The French Packets for Batavia wait at Singapore for the Packet from China and run fortnightly.

It follows that, to forward Correspondence to Batavia with the least delay, the following are the best opportunities:—

In the S.W. Monsoon,
The English Mail.
The French Mail.

In the N.E. Monsoon,
A Private Steamer a few days before the English Mail.
The French Mail.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed $25 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

Letters containing Stamps should be registered, and the Stamps should be secured from observation.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent. on all Stamps purchased.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' LETTERS.

Privates in H.M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers (but not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatswain, or Carpenter), Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Marseilles by French Packet, or via Southampton by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three-pence. Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1.—Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2.—If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3.—If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

Extracts.

ON A RAGING TOOTH.

An unsound tooth that can't be stopped,
Nor drawn, for all its throes,
May, like the set that Cadmus dropped,
Spring up in armed foes.

Quoth Tooth, "I'll let down Bishop's pegs;
For Folkestone I a match am.
Leave me to lay mock Roman eggs,
In Ritual nests and Hatcham."

Punch fain would Mother Church release,
So, no extreme astrid of,
He warns her she will have no peace,
Till this Tooth is got rid of.

—*Punch.*

LIFE.

Gaily down the stream we go
In Youth with laughter and cheeks aglow;
Flowers and sunshine everywhere,
Never a thought of pain or care;
Skies are smiling and hearts are true—
What is the future to me or you?

Vainly against the stream we row
In Manhood: the rapids roar below;
The flowers are faded, the sunshine gone,
Care and sorrow remain alone,
Skies are clouded and hearts untrue—
Dark is the future to me and you.

On to the rapids in dull despair,
With rheumy eyes and a stony stare,
Whirl we in Age, our nerveless hands
Feebly twitching the rudder bands;
Strength has failed us and night is nigh—
Leave us alone to drift and die!

—*Whitehall Review.*

THOMAS DAVIDSON.

A correspondent of "Notes and Queries" writes:—

In the "Cornhill Magazine" for December, 1860, appeared an anonymous poem, entitled "Ariadne at Naxos." There was nothing to indicate who its author was; but I distinctly remember the pleasure its perusal gave me, and it was a long time ere I could get out of my head the lines—

From her couch of Orient forests—
From the chambers of her rest—
Came with queenly step the Morning,
Journeying onward to the West:
And the glory of her presence
Tinged the sea and filled the air,
Smote the lofty Hill of Drios
And the lonely watcher there;
Yet no bark across the water
Came to lighten her despair,
But with sighing of the pine trees
In the low wind gently shaken,
All day long in mournful snatches,
Rose the plaint of Ariadne,
Watching, weary, and forsaken.

The secret of its authorship was not made public; but it is now no longer a secret, and certainly it never occurred to me to look for its author in the class-room of a Scotch university. Thomas Davidson's history has just been given to the world in a volume entitled "The Life of a Scotch Probationer, being a Memoir of Thomas Davidson, with his Poems and Extracts from his Letters," by James Brown, Minister of St. James's-street Church, Paisley, &c.

Thomas Davidson, the son of a shepherd, was born at Oxnam Row, near Jedburgh, on July 7th, 1838. What he had to contend against in his too brief life, Mr. Brown has told us with a sympathetic, but withal discriminating, pen.

"Ariadne at Naxos" was written by Davidson in the spring of 1859, when in his twenty-first year. It was written as a competition poem in the Rhetoric and Belles-Lettres Class in the University of Edinburgh, then presided over by so famous a man as the late Professor Aytoun. If the competition resulted but in gaining to Davidson the second prize, there were congenial spirits around him whose instincts were perhaps truer than those of the more highly-gifted occupant of the chair. Without Davidson's knowledge the poem was sent to the editor of the "Cornhill Magazine;" but I shall best narrate the incident in Mr. Brown's own words (p. 36):—

The appreciation of the worth of their fellow-student's performance was so enthusiastic on the part of Davidson's friends that one of them sent his "Ariadne" to Thackeray. He did so without the knowledge of the author, who would certainly have shrunk from so bold a step. Davidson's astonishment was unfeigned when the proof sheet was sent to him for correction. The poem appeared in the number of the magazine for December, 1860, with an illustrative engraving, and occupying a place of honour. The gratification of the young author in seeing his verses so worthily introduced to public notice was soon followed by the honest pride of having earned his first literary honorarium. A welcome remittance of ten guineas was sent to him, and was valued, not only because it was no mean addition to the slender income of a student, but because it was a substantial token of the estimate in which the unsought contribution of a nameless man was held by the distinguished editor.

Besides "Ariadne at Naxos," Mr. Brown has given other specimens of Davidson's muse. The following is one of them:—

THE COURSE OF FEIGNED LOVE NEVER DID RUN SMOOTH.

Love is a rose, a rose,
A-dewy-dawning rose;
Earth, Heaven, and the souls of men were made
But to minister where it grows,
Where it grows.

Love is a rose, a rose,
But a something thorny rose;
And the thorn pricks all the year; alas!
'Tis the flower that comes and goes,
Comes and goes.

Love is a rose, a rose,
'Tis only a faded rose;
The rose is dead, its leaves are shed,
And here be the winter snows,
Winter snows.

Thomas Davidson died on April 29, 1870, in his thirty-second year. S.

FALSE PERSONATION: THE TICHBORNE CASE.

It may be said that one of the most audacious and best sustained cases of false personation has occurred in our own time; but that case, it should be remembered, owed much of its apparent importance to the excessive minuteness and care with which it was investigated. In the nineteenth century a butcher asserted himself to be a baronet, and, after a trial which lasted nearly a twelvemonth, was sentenced to fourteen years penal servitude. In earlier ages such criminals were more ambitious. After the death of Richard II., of Edward V., of Richard III., and even of Edward VI., there were claimants who announced themselves as nothing less than kings. They found supporters, some few and some many. Some of them caused bloodshed. One of them, at least, was treated with contempt. None of them, however, were so fortunate as to have their claims considered in two courts of law, or even in one. A right to land such as was claimed by Arthur Orton would, as late as the fifteenth century, have been settled by the strong arm. The impostor could hardly have made any peaceable attempt to gain possession of the property; but if he could have deluded a sufficient number of followers, he would have made an attempt by a forcible entry. Anyone who supposes that he could have been at any time tried in England with more patience and more impartiality than were accorded to him must be, if not somewhat ignorant of law, certainly altogether ignorant of history. Personation, too, on a smaller scale, was a very common offence in the later middle ages. The citizens of London made due provision for, and had a sufficient number of pillories for the offenders. The fraud of personating the minor officers of justice is not yet quite extinct, and appears occasionally in out police reports; but it is rapidly dying out, though it was formerly one of the most ordinary devices of the thief.—*Pike's History of Crime.*

WOMEN AND CONVERSATION.

It used to be a very common complaint, ten or fifteen years ago, that conversation was a dead art. People could no longer talk. During that period there has been a tremendous irruption of women's tongues into society. Now, no one will deny that woman's most signal distinction, after the charm of her appearance, is her talent for talking. One would therefore have supposed that the extension of woman's influence would have improved conversation. Has it? I submit that the result has been just the reverse. She has increased the quantity of talk, but she has diluted and deteriorated the quality. Most men have no difficulty in remaining silent; there are few women who can resist the opportunity of breaking silence. They regard taciturnity as an equivalent to dulness, and, indeed, almost synonymous with bad manners. They talk, partly from inclination doubtless, but in no small measure from a desire to do what they think the right thing. The result is anything but satisfactory. What they most dread in conversation is a pause, though this may be indispensable, either in order to give a participator in it time to meditate his reply, or to afford some one an opportunity of starting successfully another theme. But if an interlocutor hesitates where women are present he is lost. They have struck in, and in all probability irrelevantly. They have filled up the to them dreadful gap. They have started another hare. I fact, conversation in which women bear an equal part—and there are few of them nowadays, no matter who the male talkers may be, that consider a graceful talent for listening best becomes them—reminds me of nothing so much as a succession of short runs in which a fox is perpetually breaking away, but immediately runs to earth just as quickly, and then another quits covert, and with like provoking brevity is lost to view. You cannot dig out a fox in conversation: the consequence is that talk, though most abundant, has become various, desultory, and meaningless. It makes no difference what the subject is, whether it be high or low, grave or gay, political or literary, ethical or historical, concerning art or concerning the drama. Woman's method of conducting general conversation contrives to impart to it a broken, purposeless character, and brings it to a speedy termination. I remember the time when women whose talents were not insignificant would sit, apparently interested and certainly respectful listeners, if a subject were started among men of parts, and would wait to mingle in the discussion until they were appealed to. Nowadays you will almost invariably notice one of two things. Either the women will show you, possibly they will tell you, that they are ineffably bored by the discussion; or they will bring it to a sharp conclusion by "cutting in" with remarks which have no more to do with the theme in hand than the tu-whit-tu-whoo of an owl has to do with the orderly march of the planets. If any one is disposed to conclude from this plain speaking that I do not appreciate women, women's talents, women's fascination, and even women's power of conversation, I can only say, on the honour of an old fogey, that he much maligns me. Perhaps it may be due to the lingering influences of a chivalric education, but the fact remains that I would much rather talk with one of the opposite sex than with one of my own, unless the latter should happen to be Prince Bismarck, the Pope of Rome, or General Tchernayeff. Of course one does not care for a conversation with every woman; but equally one does not care for a conversation with every man. All I mean is that if there were a man to be talked to, and a woman to be talked to, I would take my chance of the latter as a matter of preference; and that not from politeness, but from sheer self-interest. Get a woman alone, and the odds are she will talk well, at least if you have any capacity for carrying on your part of the dialogue. She has then no audience but yourself; and what I may call her "social anxiety" dies away. You can make her serious if you like; and you can keep her to one subject if you are determined. There is no other woman to help her to "go off the rails;" and if you give her confidence by showing that you respect her understanding, her mind begins to play vigorously, and you soon feel yourself in the presence of an organisation in many important respects superior to your own. But not only does she herself talk well, she makes you talk well, or at any rate tolerably. Suddenly a couple of other women enter the room, and desultory nonsense and wandering prattle once more remain supreme.—*Temple Bar for February.*

THE AUTHOR OF "NOS INTIMES."

M. Victorien Sardou, the celebrated dramatic author of France, whose works have many a time been borrowed by the English "adaptor," and in a diluted form been held up to the applause or condemnation of English and American audiences, was born in Paris, on the 7th September, 1831. Like many other men of talent, Sardou, early in life, suffered for want of an opportunity to display his gifts. But the opportunity must come at last, and talent, concealed although it may be for many years, must eventually rise to the surface. The poor professor who, for a bare subsistence, gave lessons in history, mathematics, and philosophy; the struggling journalist who found extreme difficulty in getting his articles in the most modest of magazines; the unfortunate author who, at twenty years of age (in 1854), saw his first dramatic essay, "La Taverne de Etudiants," hissed off the boards of the Odéon, at length found the good fairy who was to come to his rescue. The veteran Déjazet, struck with the talent displayed by the youthful author, in 1859 accepted his "Les Premières armes de Figaro," and at once placed the piece and its author on the high road to fame. From that time to the present the career of M. Sardou has been, except in a few insignificant instances, a series of the most brilliant triumphs. From 1859 to 1862 he contributed to the Théâtre Déjazet "Candide," "Monsieur Garat," and "Les Prés St. Gervais," "Le Dégel" following in 1864. The other theatres of France speedily opened their doors to the young author, and his pieces were everywhere in request. To the Gymnase he gave, on July 18, 1861, "Les Pattes de Mouches" ("A Scrap of Paper," lately played at the Court Theatre); on April 12, 1862, "La Perle Noire" (which has been adapted here); and in November, 1862, "Les Ganaches," one of his greatest successes. To the Vaudeville he gave, on November 16, 1861, "Nos Intimes" (already twice adapted, and now running under the title "Peril," at the Prince of Wales' Theatre); and in 1863, "Les Diables Noirs" ("Self," of unhappy memory, produced at the Mirror). To the Théâtre Français he gave, on April 11, 1862, "La Papillonne;" to the Opéra Comique, in 1863, "La Bataille d'Amour;" to the Gymnase, in 1864, "Don Quichotte;" and to the Palais Royal, in 1864, "Les Pommes du Voisin." Afterwards, to the Gymnase and the Vaudeville, he contributed "Les Vieux Garçons" (January, 1865), "La Famille Benoiton" (November, 1865), "Nos bons Villageois" (October, 1866), "Maison Neuve" (December, 1866), and "Seraphine" (December, 1868), most of which pieces have been witnessed on the English stage. Thus, in a short space of years, Victorien Sardou had attained the height of popularity; he had seen his bust placed in the foyer of the Vaudeville, side by side with that of Barrière; while at the Gymnase his name was as potent to attract audiences as were those of Augier, Georges Sand, Dumas *fils*, and Feuillet. In 1869 he produced, at the Porte St. Martin, his most elaborate work, "Patrie;" and from that time, if not previously, the star of Sardou appeared to dim, and his talent to diminish. The author of "Nos bons Villageois" and of "La Famille Benoiton" was a giant compared with the insignificant individual who wrote "Fernande" and "Andrea," who debased high art with the *féerie*, "Le Roi Carotte," and with the semi-political "Rabagas." Nor were the errors of "L'Oncle Sam," nor the horrors of "La Haine," much bettered by "Ferréol," an important work which M. Sardou contributed to the Gymnase. A man of 45, Sardou should be in the prime of life, and in the plentitude of his powers; and it was, until recently, feared that these powers had failed. The brilliant success of the comedy "Dora," but a few weeks ago produced at the Vaudeville, has, however, set all fears at rest. Although the plot is one which is likely to interest French audiences only, in "Dora" M. Sardou has shown more of his old ability than in any piece since "Nos bons Villageois." It has attained a brilliant success, and the theatrical star of the popular French dramatic author appears to be once more in the ascendant.

A FEMALE "POLL PRY."

She's a 'Poll Pry;' goes about the town a-searching: pries into their houses and their very beds. Old Marks have got a muck-heap at his door: for his garden, ye know. Well, miss, she sticks her parasol into this here, and turns it about, as if she was a-going to spread it: she says, "I must know the de-composition of this 'ere as you keeps under the noses of your young-folk." Well, I seed her a-going her rounds, and the folk had told me her ways; so I did set me down to my knitting and wait for her; and when she came to me, I offered her a seat; so she sat down, and says she, "This is the one clean house in the village," says she: "you might eat your dinner off the floor, let alone the chairs and tables." "You are very good, miss," says I. Says she, "I wonder whether up-stairs is as nice as this?" "Well," says I, "them as keeps it downstairs keeps it hup; I don't drop cleanliness on the stairs, you may be sure." "I suppose not," says see, "but I should like to see." That was what I was a-waiting for, you know, so I said to her, "Curiosity do breed curiosity," says I. "Afore you sarches this here house from top to bottom, I should like to see the warrant." "What warrant?" says she. "I've no warrant. Don't take me for an enemy," says she. "I'm your best friend," says she. "I'm the new doctor." I told her I had heard a whisper of that too; but we had got a parish doctor already, and one was enough. "Not when he never comes anigh you," says she, "and lets you go half way to meet your diseases." "I don't know for that," says I, and indeed I hasn't a notion what she meant, for my part; but says I, "I don't want no women folk to come here a doctoring o' me, that's sartain." So she said, "But suppose you were very ill, and the he doctor three miles off, and fifty others to visit afore you?" "That is no odds," says I, "I would not be doctored by a woman." Then she says to me, says she, "Now you look me in the face." "I can do that," says I, "you or anybody else. I'm an honest woman, I am;" so I up and looked her in the face as bold as brass. "Then," says she, "am I to understand that, if you was to be ill to-morrow, you would rather die than be doctored by a woman?" She thought to daunt me, you see, so I says, "Well, I don't know as I couldn't." You do laugh, miss. Well, that is what she did. "All right," says she. "Make haste and die, my good soul," says she, "for, while you live, you'll be a hobelisk to reform." So she went off; but I made to the door, and called after her I should die when God pleased, and I had seen a good many young folk laid out, that looked as like to make old bones as ever she does—chalk-faced—skinny—to-a-d—l! And I called after her she was no lady. No more she ain't, to come into my own house and call a decent woman "a hobelisk!" Oh! oh! Which I never was, not even in my giddy days, but did work hard in my youth, and am respect for my old age.—*Blackwood.*

THOMAS DAVIDSON AND HIS NEPHEW.

Those members of the family who were married were all settled near their father's house, and the invalid brother was an object of tender affection to every one of them. Their visits cheered him, and he took lively interest in all their affairs. He says, playfully, "I am well informed in babyology, I have such a following of nephews and nieces. I believe I must be at least a thirty-fold uncle; think of that! To be uncle to three must be a responsible as predicament as being father to one; think, therefore, of my having the responsibility on my back equal to that of the father of a family of ten!" He had peculiar pleasure in the society of his elder brother—ten years his senior—who was then engaged in business in Jedburgh. He was his guest during the time that Bankend was under repair, and after that he visited him daily as long as he was able. The relation between the strong, healthful man of business occupied with the bustle of the market-place, and the pale student whose work was done, was very touching and very beautiful. Everything connected with "Jack" was matter of deepest interest to Davidson. It was of his eldest son that he wrote thus in February, 1868:—"The day before yesterday young Tam (Tombie) did a very notable thing; he tottered five steps and then fell into the gratulative arms of his fond father. John, I do believe, regards his firstborn as the inventor of the walking art, and as entitled to have his rights protected by Letters Patent from the Queen. Of course I still hold in my own mind that 'there have been brave men before Agamemnon,' that I have been occasionally conscious of moving from place to place by means of the device of standing on my feet, and then moving them alternately past one another; in short, that Tombie is working on a patent which is as ancient as Adam and Eve, or the Gorilla, or the great progenitor of all the cocks and hens. I say that I am conscious of all that in my own mind, but I have not yet had the hardihood to own my secret opinion, or even to hint in that direction. In the meantime I understand that my 'last new nephew,' as you called him, is able to totter more steps every day, and that he weighs 24lb. avoirdupois." The little fellow whose earliest steps were thus spoken of was destined to finish his short journey several months before Davidson entered into rest. They now lie side by side, and the same drooping willow-tree sheds its leaves on both their graves:—"To —— Bankend, December 18th, 1869. . . . We are living in the Valley of the Shadow—that is, it has been darker to us all this week than it is now habitually with me (did ever you give God thanks for the 23rd Psalm?) for we have at length lost our little Tombie, and the thought of him keeps toddling every now and then across my mind. He died on Monday forenoon, and he was buried yesterday. We miss him sorely. He has been ill again for about six weeks past, but for three or four days before he died, he seemed to be getting brisker again. Then on Monday morning after breakfast he took a slight fit of coughing, and his father lifted him out of bed on to his knee, when he lay looking up in his face and patting his cheek till he died. And that was the end of little Tombie. . . . I am grieved for my brother; the world has prospered with him, and he does deserve it. We look at each other in a dumb sort of way. I can say little to comfort him and I am too near Tombie to mourn."—*The Life of a Scotch Probationer; being a Memoir of Thomas Davidson.*

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 14th April, 1877.

COTTON GOODS.

American Sheetings, 15 lbs.	per piece	$2.50 a 2.60
American Drills, 30 yards	,,	2.75 a 2.80
,, 40 ,,	,,	3.80 a 3.90
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 a 24	per 400 lbs.	83.00 a 101.00
,, ,, 28 a 32	,,	100.00 a 115.00
,, ,, 38 a 42	,,	112.00 a 124.00
,, Bombay		76.00 a 78.00
Chintz	per piece	$1.70 a 1.75
Dyed Spotted Shirtings	,,	3.65 a 3.90
,, Brocades Do.	,,	3.75 a 3.90
,, Damask Do.	,,	5.80 a 5.90
English Drills 30 yards	,,	2.10 a 2.16
,, 14 lbs.	,,	2.50 a 2.60
,, 15 lbs.	,,	3.70 a 2.30
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs.	,,	1.50 a 1.65
,, 8 lbs.	,,	1.70 a 1.75
,, 8½ lbs.	,,	1.90 a 2.45
,, 9 lbs.	,,	2.70 a 2.75
,, 10 lbs.	,,	3.15 a 3.25
Grey T-Cloths, 24 yds & 32 in. 6 lbs.	,,	1.30 a 1.45
,, 24 ,, & 32 in. 7 lbs.	,,	1.45 a 1.90
,, 24 ,, & 36 in. 8 lbs. XO	,,	2.05 a 2.10
,, 24 ,, & 36 in. 8 lbs. QL	,,	2.10 a 2.15
,, 24 ,, & 38 in. 8 lbs. XX	,,	2.55 a 2.60
Handkerchiefs, Blue	per doz.	0.60 a 0.70
,, Brown	,,	0.64 a 0.65
,, Red	,,	0.77 a 0.80
,, Light Red	,,	0.77 a 0.78
Jeans, 30 yards	,,	2.30 a 2.42
Muslins, White, Plain, 12 yards	per piece	1.15 a 1.25
,, Figured 24 ,,	,,	2.05 a 2.25
Turkey Red Shirtings, 3 lbs.	,,	3.15 a 3.35
,, 3 lbs.	,,	2.30 a 2.35
Velvets, Black, 22 in.	per yard	0.18 a 0.19
,, Gentian, 22 ,,	,,	0.21 a 0.22
Velveteens, Black	,,	0.22 a 0.23
,, Gentian	,,	0.28 a 0.29
White Shirtings, 54 a 60 reed	per piece	1.95 a 2.10
,, 64 a 66 ,,	,,	2.30 a 2.45
,, 68 a 80 ,,	,,	2.60 a 3.15
,, 800 ,,	,,	3.50 a 3.65
,, 7,000 ,,	,,	3.30 a 3.55
,, AA	,,	1.70 a 1.74
,, EF	,,	6.05 a 6.10
,, MH	,,	4.75 a 4.90
,, EI	,,	5.45 a 5.50
White Spotted Shirtings	,,	2.50 a 2.55
,, Brocades	,,	2.60 a 2.65

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Blankets, 7 lbs.	per pair	$3.70 a 3.90
,, 8 lbs.	,,	3.00 a 3.95
,, 9 lbs.	,,	4.40 a 4.50
,, 10 lbs.	,,	5.20 a 5.50
,, 12 lbs.	,,	6.10 a 6.90
Camlets, 888	per piece	15.00 a 16.50
,, 88	,,	17.50 a 18.00
,, 8	,,	13.00 a 16.50
,, BBB	,,	19.00 a 19.50
,, AAA	,,	18.00 a 18.50
,, LLL	,,	15.00 a 16.50
Cloth, Broad	per yard	3.18 a 3.00
,, Medium	,,	1.03 a 1.90
Long Ells, MM Scarlet	per piece	8.70 a 8.80
,, ,, Assorted	,,	8.80 a 8.90
,, HH Scarlet	,,	9.00 a 9.05
,, ,, Assorted	,,	8.60 a 8.70
,, H Scarlet	,,	8.70 a 8.80
,, ,, Assorted	,,	8.75 a 8.80
Lustres, Figure	,,	5.05 a 5.10
Lasting, DD	,,	14.50 a 15.00
Orleans, Plain	,,	5.00 a 5.80
Spanish stripes	per yard	0.77 a 0.88

METALS.

Iron, Nail Rod	per picul	2.90 a 3.10
,, Hoop	,,	3.50 a 3.55
,, Bar	,,	2.60 a 2.75
,, Wire	,,	6.45 a 6.50
Lead	,,	7.80 a 8.25
Pigs, W.B.	,,	7.50 a 7.80
,, Lead, L.B.	,,	7.90 a 8.10
Quicksilver, English	,,	63.00 a —
,, American	,,	63.50 a —
Steel, English	per tub	3.90 a 4.10
,, Swedish	,,	5.20 a 5.40
Sheathing Metal	per picul	24.00 a 25.00
Spelter	,,	8.20 a 8.35
Tin, Malacca	per picul	20.00 a 20.50
,, Plates	per box	5.77 a 5.85

PRODUCE.

Almonds	per picul	24.50 a 25.00
Alum, 1st quality	,,	1.70 a 1.85
,, 2nd ,,	,,	1.45 a 1.60
Bark, Siam	,,	0.88 a 1.10
,, Camphor	,,	15.30 a 15.40
Beche de Mer	,,	50.00 a 55.00
Bees Wax, Japan, White	,,	11.00 a 11.50
,, ,, Yellow	,,	47.00 a 48.00
,, Hankow, White	,,	55.40 a 55.50
Birds' Nests, 1st quality	per pcl.	$3,200 a 4,000
,, 2nd ,,	,,	650 a 800
,, 3rd ,,	,,	170 a 250
Brimstone	,,	3.05 a 3.20
Buffalo's Hide, Manila	,,	7.40 a 16.50
Camphor, packed	,,	15.30 a 16.50
,, Baroos, clean	,,	4,800 a 5,600
,, Refuse	,,	2,800 a 3,200
Cardamons, Superior	,,	145.00 a 150.00
,, Inferior	,,	18.50 a 19.00
Cloves	,,	29.00 a 31.00
Coals, Afloat	per ton	
,, English steam	,,	9.50 a 10.50
,, Sydney	,,	9.20 a —
Coffee	per picul	22.30 a 24.50
Copper Sheathing, Japan	,,	25.00 a 29.00
,, Rod ,,	,,	24.50 a 25.00
,, Nails	,,	23.50 a 23.80
Cotton, Shanghai	,,	15.40 a 16.00
,, Bombay	,,	17.00 a 18.50
,, Shantung	,,	16.20 a 16.00
,, Ningpo	,,	16.50 a 18.00
,, Tientsin	,,	16.00 a 16.50
,, Tungchow	,,	16.80 a 16.00
,, Calcutta	,,	13.50 a 14.00
Cotton Seeds, Saigon	,,	5.20 a 5.30
,, Siam	,,	4.70 a 4.80
Cow's Hide	,,	7.45 a 7.50
Cuttlefish, Japan	,,	24.00 a 25.50
,, without bones	,,	13.00 a 14.50
,, Chauchow	,,	27.80 a 28.50
Cutch	,,	5.80 a 6.10
Dates, Black	,,	Tls. 3.3.5 a 3.8.0
,, Red	,,	2.7.5 a 2.8.0
Dried Lily Flowers	,,	11.50 a 12.00
Elephant's Teeth, 4 a 5 pieces	,,	250 a 300
,, 7 a 8	,,	200 a 220
Flour, California, per sack of 50lbs.		1.35 a 1.40
,, American per barrel of 190lbs.		[illegible]
,, ,, of 200lbs.		6.10 a 6.2[illegible]
Fungus	,,	28.80 a 29.00
Flints	,,	0.60 a 0.65
Ginseng, American, 1st quality	,,	200.00 a 285.00
,, ,, 2nd ,,	,,	160.00 a 210.00
Hams, Ordinary	,,	Tls. 13.0.0 a 14.6.0
,, Superior	,,	Tls. 21.5.0 a 31.6.0
Hemp, Hankow	,,	10.50 a 12.00
,, Siam	,,	10.40 a 11.00
Isinglass, Japan	,,	36.00 a 45.00
Melon Seeds, 1st quality	,,	5.50 a 5.60
,, 2nd ,,	,,	5.10 a 5.20
Mushrooms	,,	54.00 a 58.00
Mussels, Dry Siam large	,,	11.00 a 12.60
,, ,, ,, middle	,,	7.50 a 7.80
Mussels, Dry Siam small	per picul	$3.10 a 3.20
Peas, White	,,	2.50 a 2.60
,, Green	,,	2.60 a 2.80
,, Black	,,	2.42 a 2.47
,, Yellow	,,	2.50 a 2.55
,, Green Beans	,,	2.40 a 2.45
Pearl Barley	,,	6.50 a 7.80
Potatoe Flour	,,	Tls. 1.5.0 a 1.7.5
Putchuck	,,	13.00 a 14.70
Rhinoceros Horn	,,	2,600 a 3,000
,, Mother	,,	2,000 a 2,400
Rice, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	,,	2.45 a 2.50
,, ,, 2	,,	2.20 a 2.25
,, Siam, white	,,	1.82 a 1.85
,, mill cleaned	,,	1.60 a 1.71
,, Manila	,,	2.35 a 2.40
,, Singapore	,,	1.88 a 1.91
,, Saigon	,,	1.50 a 1.7[illegible]
,, Arracan	,,	2.10 a 2.15
,, Rangoon	,,	2.35 a 2.40
Saltpetre	,,	5.65 a 5.75
Seaweed, Green	,,	2.75 a 2.80
,, Cut	,,	3.35 a 3.05
Sessamum, White	,,	5.10 a 5.20
,, Black	,,	3.00 a 3.04
Sharksfin	,,	85.00 a 60.00
Shellfish, Japan	,,	27.00 a 33.00
,, California	,,	11.50 a 12.00
Stockfish	,,	5.00 a 6.50
Straits Produce, &c.,—		
Rattans, Straits	per picul	5.10 a 5.20
,, Banjar	,,	4.25 a 4.50
Pepper, White	,,	14.50 a 15.00
,, Black	,,	7.95 a 8.20
Betel Nut	,,	3.25 a 3.53
Sandal Wood, Malabar	,,	3.50 a 3.70
,, South Seas	,,	13.00 a 14.50
Sapan Wood, Manila	,,	1.60 a 2.00
,, Siam	,,	[illegible] a 2.60
Sugar, Canton White, 1 a 3	,,	5.20 a 5.25
,, Dark Brown	,,	4.70 a 5.00
,, West Coast, Dark Brown	,,	
,, Manila, Dry White	,,	5.45 a 5.60
,, Candy	,,	8.95 a 9.05
,, Foochow	,,	8.00 a 9.30
Vermicelli, Tientsin	,,	8.70 a 8.90
Walnuts	,,	5.25 a 5.3[illegible]
Wheat, Tientsin	,,	1.60 a 1.65
,, California	,,	1.70 a 1.75
Wood Oil	,,	Tls. 5.9.5.0 a 6.0.5.0
Pea ,,	,,	5.6.0.0 a 5.6.5.0
Tea ,,	,,	$9.25 a 0.55
Window Glass	per box	3.30 a 3.40

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destinations.
Argyll	Apr. 4	Scott	Brit. str	1271	Jardine, Matheson & Co	S'pore, &c.
Cairnsmuir	Apr. 11	Spowart	Brit. str	1123	Holliday, Wise & Co	
Cyphrenes	Apr. 12	Wood	Brit. str	1280	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Fame	—	Stopani	Brit. str	116	H.-K. & W. Dk. Co	Tug-Plying
Gadshill	Apr. 9	Banton	Brit. str	1240	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Iobang ‡	—	D. Martin	Brit. str	700	Butterfield & Swire	
Japan	Apr. 4	H. de Smidt	Brit. str	1865	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	S'pore, &c.
Kinshan ‡	—	A. G. Cary	Brit. str	1050	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Kiu-Kiang ‡	—	T. Benning	Brit. str	1061	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Malacca	Apr. 10	Edmund	Brit. str	1044	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama
Ocean	Apr. 8	Jaques	Brit. str	971	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Hoihow
Pernambuco	Apr. 12	Wm. Hyde	Brit. str	643	Siemssen & Co	Saigon
Powan	—	A. Benning	Brit. str	1880	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Sanda	Dec. 17	Petersen	Brit. str	87	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Salvadora	Apr. 14	Hormaechea	Span. str	615	Brandao & Co	
J. Jeejeebhoy ‡	—	N. Hawkins	Brit. str	184	Kwok Acheong	
Tartar	Apr. 9	Johnson	Brit. str	1468	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Thingvalla	Apr. 15	Molsen	Dan. str	1577	Meyer & Co	
Washi	Apr. 15	Hunter	Brit. str	265	Landstein & Co	
White Cloud §	—	Hoyland	Brit. str	652	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Yesso	Apr. 14	Punchard	Brit. str	559	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
Yot-sai §	—	D. Browne	Brit. str	810	Kwok Acheong	
Yottung	June 9		Brit. str	238	Kwok Acheong	

‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*

SAILING VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destinations.
A. Russell	Apr. 13	Carver	Amr. bk	762	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Anasi	Mch. 4	James Hill	Brit. bk	466	Adamson, Bell & Co	Bangkok
Anglo Saxon	Mch. 1	Harrington	Brit. bk	694	Meyer & Co	London
Argonaut	Apr. 3	Anderson	Brit. sb	1072	Meyer & Co	
Bertha	Apr. 10	Ringe	Ger. bk	442	Wieler & Co	
Bun Foo	Apr. 7	Moller	Siam. sb	575	Kien tye loong	
Carmen	Apr. 6	Santawloma	Span. bk	200	Brandao & Co	
Coeran	—	Vincent	Amr. sch	230	Insurance Co	
Corinne	Apr. 9	Robertson	Brit. bk	395	Wieler & Co	
Chow Sye	Apr. 1	Stehmeyer	Siam. sb	4.2	Siemssen & Co	Bangkok
Diamond City	Apr. 14	Spreckelsen	Siam. bk	261	Chinese	
Evening Star	Apr. 14	Ashburn	Brit. bk	371	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Foochow	Apr. 2	Hootreuter	Siam. bg	300	Chinese	
Forward	Feb. 1	Vandervord	Brit. bk	750	Rozario & Co	Portland
Glengairn	Apr. 11	Fimister	Brit. sb	895	Landstein & Co	
Havilah	Apr. 5	J. Garthly	Brit. bk	472	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Humboldt	Apr. 8	Stoll	Ger. bk	339	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Hydra	Mch. 27	F. Oest	Ger. bk	785	Siemssen & Co	
Krung Thep	Apr. 6	Dubrasen	Siam. bk	488	Siemssen & Co	
Leucadia	Apr. 12	Mesmer	Brit. sb	896	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Mary Goodell	Apr. 4	Eames	Amr. sb	761	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Manila
M. of Argyle	Mch. 28	McKeon	Brit. bk	500	Hop Kee	Batavia
M. Lebanon	Mch. 26	Hall	Brit. bk	530	Rozario & Co	Oregon
Mystic Bell	Feb. 27	Plumer	Amr. sb	735	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
N. Constante	Apr. 2	José Uriarte	Span. bk	204	Remedios & Co	Manila
Norsemann	Mch. 28	H. Tarek	Siam. sb	711	Tack Mee & Co	
Nyassa	Apr. 7	Garrick	Brit. sb	799	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Rosette McNeil	Mch. 25	Brown	Amr. bk	611	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	
Rosina	Feb. 28	Hansen	Amr. sch	406	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Rurik	Mch. 25	Bergstund	Rus. bk	830	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	S. Francisco
Teresa	Mch. 31	Cebada	Span. bk	251	Siemssen & Co	Manila
Thos. Lord	Apr. 12	Hall	Amr. sb	1315	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Uzzioh	Mch. 2	Warsden	Brit. sch	219	Wieler & Co	Nicolajeski
V. Macduff	Mch. 14	Wright	Brit. sch	289	Borneo Co	
Young Siam	Apr. 2	Benedictsen	Siam. sb	701	Kin Tye Loong	

RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destinations.
Chase	—	—	Pow. Mag.	283	Harbour Master	
John Adam	—	J. H. Grimes	Hulk	318	Water Police	

WHAMPOA.

SAILING VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Carl	Apr. 1	Thomson	Ger. bg	215	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
K'prindsessen	Mch. 14	Hansen	Dan. bk	343	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Tientsin

CANTON.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
An-lan ‡	—	Godsil	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Chen-jui ‡	—	E. F. Collins	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
China	Apr. 12	Akerman	Ger. str	648	Siemssen & Co	
Kwong-on	—	Li-ping-tye	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Shen-chi	—	Wade	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Sui-tsing ‡	—	Stewart	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Tsing-tsing ‡	—	Bessard	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Yangtsze	Apr. 10	Schultze	Brit. str	783	Siemssen & Co	

‡ *In the river between Cheung-chow and Canton.*

MACAO.

In port on 10th April, 1877.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Spark ‡	—	G. Lefavour	Brit. str		H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Trio	Mch. 28	Westervold	Dut. sch	263	Order	

‡ *Running between Canton and Macao.*

SWATOW.

In port on 11th April, 1877.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Condor	Apr. 6	Steffens	Ger. bk	368	Dircks & Co	
Hammonia	Mch. 18	Weller	Ger. bk	393	Dircks & Co	
Norma	Mch. 26	Runge	Ger. bk	339	Dircks & Co	
Tekli	Mch. 21	Petersen	Ger. bk	350	Herton, Ebell & Co	

AMOY.

In port on 9th April, 1877.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Baltic	Mch. 31	Petersen	Ger. bk	317	Pasedag & Co	Bangkok
Catharina	Apr. 4	Olausen	Ger. sch	209	Order	
Hermann	Apr. 5	Lembkes	Ger. bg	209	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Jurgen	Mch. 28	Wendt	Ger. bk	259	H. A. Petersen & Co	Sourabaya
Kvik	Apr. 4	Wilkens	Brit. bg	187	Boyd & Co	
Peter	Mch. 28	Moller	Ger. sch	311	H. A. Petersen & Co	Taiwanfoo
Rebecca	Apr. 4	Thomson	Ger. bg	256	Pasedag & Co	Taiwanfoo

FOOCHOW.

In port on 8th April, 1877.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
J. Phillips	Mar. 26	Wilkinson	Brit. bk	514	Order	
J. Kremer	Mar. 28	Eggers	Ger. sch	230	Chinese	
K. Flickinger	Mch. 28	Gilman	Amr. sch	472	Chinese	Shanghai

SHANGHAI.

In port on 6th April, 1877.

The names of the numerous steamers, tugs, small craft, and receiving hulks employed on the Yang-tsze are not included in this table.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Agate	Mch. 7	Brown	Amr. bk	625	Frazar & Co	
Aline	Feb. 27	Gubbert	Brit. bk	299	Russell & Co	
Almatia	Mch. 26	Blanchard	Amr. bk	886	Reid, Evans & Co	
Cutty Sark	Mch. 18	Tiptaft	Brit. bk		Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Eaglet	Apr. 2	Nicol	Brit. bk	391	Morris & Co	
Eliza Shaw	Mch. 29	Hall	Brit. sh	696	Shaw, Ripley & Co	
Emulation	Mch. 25	Gunn	Brit. bk	391	Frazar & Co	
Haydn Brown	Mch. 1	Havener	Amr. bk	864	Russell & Co	
Hilda	Apr. 1	Daby	Brit. bk	306	Nils Moller	
J. W. Worcester	Mch. 28	Cawes	Brit. sb	844	Reid, Evans & Co	
Lulu	Mch. 12	Mitchell	Fren. bk	383	Morris & Co	
Osburgha	July 26	Cook	Brit. bk	346	Heard & Co	
Pelham	Feb. 26	Acford	Brit. bg	254	Morris & Co	
Spinawa	Mch. 28	Pringle	Brit. bk	324	Siemssen & Co	
Union	Apr. 1	Barry	Brit. bk	555	Boyd & Co	
Wollahra	Apr. 2	Barneson	Brit. bk	260	Fearon, Low & Co	

YOKOHAMA.

In port on 3rd April, 1877.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
A. Lloyds	Mch. 28	Ames	Amr. bk	510	Walsh, Hall & Co	
Caspar	Mch. 27	Davies	Brit. bk	830	L. Kniffler & Co	
Caroline	Oct. 14	Miller	Dan. sch	55	Captain	
Jupiter	Oct. 14	Hoffman	Ger. sch		Captain	
Laurel	Mch. 28	Johnson	Brit. bk	638	E. Abbott	
Mary Jane	Feb. 18	Brinkmeier	Amr. sch	159	E. C. Kirby & Co	
Oceanus	Mch. 27	Breckwoldt	Ger. sch	330	P. M. S. S. Co	
Otto	Feb. 19	Adamson	Ger. bg	230	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Punjaub	Mch. 31	Black	Brit. bk	882	L. Kniffler & Co	

MANILA.

In port on 5th April, 1877.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Agnes Muir	Mch. 9	....	Brit. sh	884	T. Herman & Co	London
M. A. Wilson	Feb. 13	....	Brit. bk	387	Smith, Bell & Co	
Nueva Lautaro	Jan. 18	....	Span. bk	438	Inchausti & Co	Cadiz
Quickstep	Feb. 25	....	Amr. bk	836	Smith, Bell & Co	
Roodee	—	....	Brit. bk	1036	Inchausti & Co	
Valparaiso	Feb. 12	....	Ger. bk	405	O. Heinszen & Co	Channel
Vanadis	Feb. 2	....	Rus. sh	1078	Smith, Bell & Co	
Y. de Rivadavia	Jan. 23	Osmus	Span. bk	261	Order	

H.M.'s SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Name.	Rig.	Guns.	H.P.	Captain.	Where At.
Audacious	double sc. frigate	14	800	Captain P. H. Colomb	Yokohama
Charybdis	steam corvette	17	400	Captain T. E. Smith	Hongkong
Curlew	double sc. gun vl.	3	160	Com. E. J. Church	Tientsin
Egeria	screw sloop	4	120	Com. A. L. Douglas	Nagasaki
Fly	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Com. John Bruce	Pakhoi
Frolic	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Com. A. E. Dupuis	Chinkiang
Growler	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Com. Chas. Willcox	Singapore
Hart	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Com. Hon. H. N. Hood	Yokohama
Hornet	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Com. H. Hippisley	Amoy
Juno	steam corvette	8	400	Captain J. A. Poland	Singapore
Kestrel	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Com. Theobald	Shanghai
Lapwing	double sc. gun-vl.	3	160	Com. Sir W. Wiseman, Bart	Nagasaki
Lily	screw sloop	3	95	Com. Cochrane	En route to Nagasaki
Magpie	double sc. gun-vl.	—	—	Com. Anson	En route to H'kong
Meanee	military hospital	—	—		Hongkong
Midge	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Com. H. G. Salmond	En route to O'kiang
Modeste	steam corvette	14	350	Captain A. Buller	En route to H'kong
Moorhen	gunboat	4	60	Lieut.-Com. J. Hope	En route to H'kong
Mosquito	gun-boat	4	60	Lieut.-Com. Paul	Foochow
Nassau	surveying vessel	4	150	Com. R. H. Napier	Haitan Straits
Sheldrake	gunboat	4	60	Lieut.-Com. J. B. Haye	Shanghai
Swinger	gunboat	2	60	Lieut.-Com. O. Tudor	Singapore
Sylvia	surveying vessel	3	150	Captain B. W. Bax	Surveying Nagasaki
Thistle	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Com. Pusey	Kobe
Victor Emanuel	receiving ship	14	—	Commodore Watson	Hongkong
Vigilant	despatch vessel	2	250	Lieut.-Com. H. Byder	Yokohama

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

Name.	Nation.	Tons.	Guns.	Captain.
Ashuelot	American g-b.	1100	6	Commander G. H. Perkins
Marquis de la Victoria	Span. trans.	1200		Don J. Bortajo
Nautilus	German cor.	600	—	Commander Valois
Patino	Span. trans.	1200	—	Don Juan Rapallo
Tejo	Port. gun-b.	400	2	Lieut.-Commander Amaral

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

WHAMPOA.

STEAMERS.

Vessel.	Date of Arrival.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Lintin	—		Brit. str	69	Kwok Acheong	

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